

The Historical Outlook

A JOURNAL FOR
READERS AND TEACHERS OF HISTORY AND THE SOCIAL STUDIES

Continuing The History Teacher's Magazine

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The Rochester Meeting of the American Historical Association

REPORTED BY PROFESSOR RICHARD H. SHRYOCK, DUKE UNIVERSITY

The forty-first annual meeting of the American Historical Association was held in Rochester, on December 28, 29 and 30, 1926. Some four hundred and seventy members attended, and were well taken care of by the Hotel Seneca, which served as campaign headquarters, and by other adjacent hotels. It was, to be sure, difficult to secure minimum-priced rooms at headquarters, but this has been known to happen before at such gatherings. The visitors were given a cordial welcome by President Rhee, of the University of Rochester, and were entertained at luncheon by that University. Other institutions in the city, notably the Rochester Club, and the very interesting Eastman School of Music, opened their doors to the assembled delegates.

So far as the program was concerned it was a good meeting, though in no sense an extraordinary one. The chief merit of the program was its relative brevity, though things might have been carried even further in that direction. As a result, it is probable that there were fewer mediocre papers delivered than was the case in Ann Arbor last year, though it would be difficult to say which meeting had the largest share of brilliant ones. One can hardly expect many of these, though there were one or two such read at the Rochester sessions, of which that given by Professor Dixon Ryan Fox on "Civilization in Transit," left the outstanding impression on the reporter's mind. It was worth making the trip to Rochester to hear this one paper.

The chief criticism of the Rochester sessions to be offered is that they, like their predecessors of other years, were still characterized by over-much formality and a consequent lack of informal discussion and repartee. For some years now the Political Science Association has been holding successful "round table discussions," at which members really sit around round tables and discuss. One wonders if such a procedure could not be employed at times in our own meetings. It is the old question of the relative merits of the "lecture method" and the "discussion group." The American Historical Association still conducts its meetings on the basis of the lecture method. It is true that at a few of the Rochester conferences, notably that on "History," addressed by Carl Becker, F. M. Fling and H. E. Barnes, lively discussion from the floor followed the reading of the papers. This, however, was an exceptional procedure due to an exceptional interest in the papers and the personalities present. It is also true that a few brilliant papers would have suffered from subsequent discussion by way of anti-climax. Most of the meetings,

however, were too formal and would have been improved by a little professional relaxation.

It is impossible, as usual, to do justice in a brief report to all of the conferences held. Those on American history related largely to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The dinner session of the Agricultural History Society, for instance, was addressed by L. C. Grey, of the United States Bureau of Agriculture, on the "Market Surplus Problem in Colonial Tobacco." His paper drew attention to the early periodic depressions in tobacco prices growing out of "the inelastic adjustment of volume of production to the changes in market demand," and emphasized the persistent failure of all attempts to maintain good prices by limiting production. A joint meeting with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association was addressed by G. W. Brown, of Toronto University, on "The St. Laurence in the Boundary Settlement of 1783"; and by G. A. Wood, of Lake Forest College, who described "The High Tide of the French Conquest in North America" as it flowed into the Mississippi Valley. Two of the three papers given at the session held on the 30th, on "American History," were devoted to the Colonial period, that by R. F. Seybolt, of the University of Illinois, on "The Adjustment of Educational Ideals and Practices to Eighteenth Century America"; and that of C. H. Van Tyne, of the University of Michigan, on "Preparedness in the Revolutionary Period." The latter pictured more unpreparedness than anything else, and reminded his hearers that there was little in the story of Colonial military preparation to appeal to a sense of patriotic vainglory. Finally, a general evening session was devoted to "The Influence of Europe in the Development of American Civilization," in which papers given by M. W. Jernegan, of the University of Chicago; Albert Hyma, of the University of Michigan, and Dixon Ryan Fox, of Columbia University, all related largely to matters Colonial. That read by Professor Fox on "Civilization in Transit," in which he sketched the several stages in the advance of the American cultural frontier, has already been noted as one of unusual brilliance.

Any account of the American history sessions would be incomplete without some reference to the "Suggestions for an Agricultural Who's Who in the Ante-Bellum Period," which were made in the opening meeting on the 28th. Three speakers, Joseph Schafer, of the Wisconsin State Historical Society; A. O. Craven, of the University of Illinois, and H. A. Kellar, of the McCormick Agricultural Library, representing, respectively, "The North," "The South,"

and "The West," called attention to the more important ante-bellum agricultural leaders of the several sections. Professor U. B. Phillips, of the University of Michigan, who acted as chairman, noted that the manuscript writings of one of these early leaders, Solon Robinson, of Indiana, were, at least, equal in value to those of that much better known "Yankee peripetetic," Frederick Law Olmsted, of Connecticut; and that an effort would shortly be made to publish the more important of Robinson's writings.

Those interested in Hispanic-American history held a dinner conference on the 30th, at which J. A. Robertson, of the *Hispanic-American Historical Review*, presided. Attention was called to the pressing importance of our relations with Latin-America, and of the need in this connection for just such interpretations of "America South of Us" as the recently revived *Review* can offer.

No conferences were held relating to Ancient History, and an effort to arrange an informal dinner for those interested in this field proved unsuccessful. On the 29th, a session was devoted to "Some Phases of Medieval Intellectual History," and on the evening of the same day a "Dinner for Medievalists" was arranged. What transpired at the latter is known only to those who attended. Perhaps the paper of greatest general interest given at the open session was that by Lynn Thorndike, of Columbia University, on "The Survival of Medieval Intellectual Interests into Early Modern Times," which tendency he illustrated from the persistence of medieval procedure in the universities of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. L. J. Paetow, of the University of California, in speaking on "The Crusading Ardor of John of Garland," noted that, as early as the thirteenth century crusades, some trust was placed in that now rather discredited panacea which seemed so new and so popular just a few short years ago—"the war to end all war."

Modern European history was given due attention in two meetings held on the 30th, and sessions were also devoted to both the "Near" and the "Far East." At the first European conference, W. E. Linglebach, of the University of Pennsylvania, discussed "Diplomatic Documents and the Student of Modern European History." He noted that, while the statements of diplomats must be interpreted with due regard to personal bias and egotism, such statements when of a contemporary and secret character must be given great weight as historical evidence. Such sources as the much-debated Isvolski Correspondence bearing upon "Die Kriegschuldfrage," for instance, cannot be discredited unless some motive for deception can be established, and this is most difficult to do in the case of letters never intended for publication. He also called attention to a startling lack of democratic control of vital foreign relations revealed by the documents relating to the origins of the World War, even in the case of those western powers which so vaunted their democracy. In this connection, it might be observed that Bernadotte E. Schmitt, of the University of Chicago, made an interesting report during

the final conference of the 30th, on the recently issued War documents of the British Foreign Office. These new documents, he found, supplement but do not in any way contradict those issued originally by the British Government in 1914, and demonstrate even more definitely the efforts of that government to avoid a European war. He commented upon the slowness with which Germany responded to British requests to hold Austria back from its attack upon Serbia; but, on the other hand, said nothing as to what light the new papers might throw on the failure of both England and France to restrain Russia.

The conference which elicited the greatest general interest, judging from the numbers who attended and the discussion which followed, was that devoted to "History" itself as a science or—well, the speakers themselves continued the traditional dispute as to whether history is a science or an art. F. M. Fling, of the University of Nebraska, seemed to imply that history is pretty much of an art, and not much of a science, in that it deals essentially with those aspects of our human past which are unique and unrepeatable. Harry Elmer Barnes was confident, however, that the "New History" at any rate was scientific in character, and must, therefore, take its place on all fours with the other "Social Sciences." He stressed the opinion, which follows from such a viewpoint, that the "new historian" must enjoy a much more complete training in these related sciences than was usually acquired by the writers of the "old school." Carl Becker, of Cornell University, very gently but firmly questioned whether history could be very much of either an art or a science, by raising doubts as to the reality of the material of which any sort of history must necessarily be composed; namely, the so-called "simple" historical fact. He demonstrated that it certainly was not "simple," and left one wondering if it was indeed a "fact." His sense of humor seemed somewhat more in evidence than did that of his platform colleagues.

Despite Professor Becker's apparent pessimism, however, it appears that various scholars are still attempting to construct historical narratives out of the "simple facts" of the past. Two special conferences shed considerable light on the more personal aspects of historical research as it is now carried on in American institutions. C. P. Higby, of the University of North Carolina, in speaking before the session devoted to "The College and Research," gave some interesting data concerning men doing research work in Modern European history. A questionnaire sent to about two hundred men primarily interested in this field elicited 155 replies. Of this number—

One hundred and eleven had worked abroad.
Twenty-seven had been trained in Germany.
Eighteen had been trained in France.
Twelve had been trained in England.

Very few had worked outside of London and Paris after completing graduate training.

Most of them had taken their degrees at Harvard, Columbia, and Pennsylvania.

One hundred have published something, but of these, twenty-eight have published only one book or one article.

Special fields attracted their interests as follows: Recent History, 25; French Revolution, 17; English History since 1600, 15; Napoleonic Period, 12; Nineteenth Century, 10; Near East, 10; Slavic Europe, 8.

Some of the facts here given suggested the conclusions brought out with regard to research in all fields by M. W. Jernegan, of the University of Chicago, in reporting a special "Inquiry as to Productivity on the Part of Ph.D.'s"—an inquiry which had been ordered by the Association's Committee on Research and Publication. Professor Jernegan noted that of some six hundred persons now living who have taken their doctor's degree in history, about 25 per cent. are "consistently productive" in historical writing. Of 225 who reported, slightly more than one-half wished to produce, but gave as their chief reasons for not doing so (1) financial difficulties involved in travel and publication, (2) heavy teaching burdens, and (3) lack of professional encouragement in most colleges for those who engage in research. A few of the younger men blamed the uninspiring character of their graduate training for their lack of productivity. Some experienced directors of such training, on the other hand, commented on the professionalization of the Ph.D. degree, which has led many whose ability at research is mediocre to secure the degree purely for advancement in teaching positions. Such teachers, while they are hardly to blame for this general situation, naturally do not attempt research after taking the degree. It may be just as well that they do not. The report seemed to show, however, that some good work is really held back by financial obstacles and by the lack of administrative encouragement of research in the colleges.

An excellent example of how a college may support research was given by M. B. Garrett, of Howard College, Alabama, an institution which encourages leaves of absence for research purposes and also publishes the results thereof. How research in American history in the colleges can be correlated with the work of local historical societies was also explained by A. E. Martin, of Pennsylvania State College, who stressed the rich, unworked possibilities which state history offers to the college research man. He suggested, by way of illustration, the importance of such topics in Pennsylvania history as the development of the blast furnace and coal industries and their influence upon society in that state. The conference on "The College and Research," which these men addressed, had been planned as a small discussion group, but developed into a large ball room session.

So much for a program worthy of a much more careful consideration, did space permit.¹ When one comes to consider that other phase of all convention activities; namely, the professional business of the Association, it is at once apparent that this was of unusual importance. It is no trite observation to say that the professional items considered in both the general business meeting and in the sessions of the Executive Council transcended in interest the greater part of the regular program.

At the annual business meeting, it was announced that Henry Osborne Taylor was elected President of the Association for the ensuing year, James H. Breasted, First Vice-President, and James Harvey Robinson, Second Vice-President. The present Secretary and Treasurer were continued in office.² The Secretary reported a total membership of about thirty-two hundred, a net gain of two hundred and thirty-seven members in the past year—an unusually large number. (Two years ago the membership totaled less than twenty-eight hundred.) Announcement was also made in the business meeting of the award of the Justin Winsor Prize to Dr. C. G. Ratz, of George Washington University, for his study of "The Decline of the British West Indies, 1763-1833"; while honorable mention was made of J. W. Pratt's work, entitled "Expansionists of 1812." Strangely enough, there have been no contestants for the George Louis Beer Prize.

A number of unusually interesting announcements were made, notably that of Dr. J. F. Jameson that a National Archives Building is at last assured in Washington. The Council approved a plan to publish an American Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, to be prepared by a group of scholars representing seven national associations, among whom E. R. A. Seligman, of Columbia University, is editor-in-chief, and C. J. H. Hayes, of Columbia, the representative of the Historical Association. The Encyclopedia is to consist of ten volumes, will require some six years to prepare, and will cost about six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, five-sixths of which amount has already been secured upon condition that the remainder now be raised.

It was announced that the Carnegie Foundation had awarded the Association a "revolving fund" of twenty-five thousand dollars, which the Council expects to use in bringing out materials not attractive to the ordinary publishers. Publications issued during this year, it may be observed, included an index to volumes XXI-XXX of the *Review*, besides the current issues of the same; the *Annual Report* for 1921; and Miss Griffin's *Writings on American History* for 1923. The *Annual Report* for 1922 (relating to the Yale meeting) is now in proof, and a volume of "Calhoun Papers" awaits publication so soon as the presses can be cleared.

The Committee on Bibliography, of which G. M. Dutcher, of Wesleyan University, was chairman, reported that the greater part of the new *Guide to Historical Literature* is now in type, and that it is hoped that it will be entirely completed by June. This is a work which will be of very great value and which represents much painstaking effort on the part of the Committee.

The Association's representatives on "The American Council of Learned Societies" reported progress,

¹No comment is made here on the able presidential address of President Dana C. Munro, since this paper already appears in full in the current issue of the *American Historical Review*.

²A list of the new committees is appended to this report.

especially with relation to the work on the great *Dictionary of American Biography*, of which Professor Allen Johnson, of Yale University, is editor-in-chief. Favorable comment was made on the participation by representatives of the Association in the recent Panama Congress. Mr. W. J. Leland, representative to the "Union Académique Internationale," reported his efforts in facilitating the entrance of the German and Austrian Academies into the Union. Messrs. Leland and Shotwell reported on the recent "International Convention of the Historical Sciences," the *Bulletin* of which is now available at a price of one dollar. The Council has now a committee to assist in the preparation of an *International Yearbook of Historical Bibliography*, and also a committee to plan American participation in the coming International Congress of the Historical Sciences at Oslo in 1928.

From the viewpoint of the Association itself, the most important report made was that on the progress of the endowment campaign. The Committee on Endowment, of which Albert J. Beveridge was chairman, and Solon J. Buck, executive secretary, reported that the campaign has received excellent publicity, that twenty-six state or district committees have been organized, most of which "are actively engaged in their canvasses," and that about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars of the goal of one million has already been pledged. Professor Buck reported that no serious doubt is entertained as to the prospects of raising the remainder. Professor H. J. Carman, of Columbia University, was appointed to act as Executive Secretary for the coming year.

Of most direct interest to teachers of the social studies was the report made by Chairman A. C. Krey, of the University of Minnesota, for the Committee on History in the Schools. After a year's preliminary study of the field, Professor Krey's committee recommended that the Association sponsor "an investigation whose end shall be a systematic program of social education for the entire public school system," one "that will involve all the social subjects" and which "may make serious changes in the content of history now offered in the schools." Such a study would involve some five years to prepare, and an expenditure of over three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In a word, the committee recommended the most complete and ambitious survey of the teaching of the social sciences which has yet been contemplated. The Council approved this recommendation and authorized the committee to attempt the raising of the funds necessary for the beginning of this work. It is probably no exaggeration to say that the Council's approval of this report represents the high tide of interest displayed by the American Historical Association in the place of history and related subjects in American public schools. It is devoutly to be wished that Professor Krey's committee will be able, after having made such an excellent start, to secure the necessary funds and to complete a plan which promises so much for the teaching of the social studies.³

³This report will be printed in the March number of THE HISTORICAL OUTLOOK.

COMMITTEES OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION FOR 1927

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Unfortunately, there has not been sufficient time to check over this list, and a few errors may have crept into it.—A. E. McK.

Delegates in American Council of Learned Societies:

J. Franklin Jameson,
1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.
(Term expires 1927.)
Charles H. Haskins,
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
(Term expires 1929.)

Committee on Programme for the Forty-Second Annual Meeting:

S. F. Bemis, Chairman.
L. B. Packard.
E. M. Coulter.
J. C. Malin.
Bessie L. Pierce.
James F. Willard.
Nils Olsen.

Ex-Officio:

John S. Bassett,
Secretary of the American Historical Association,
Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
Herbert A. Kellar,
Secretary of the Agricultural History Society,
679 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.
C. B. Coleman,
Secretary of the Conference of Historical Societies,
State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Committee on Local Arrangements for the Forty-second Annual Meeting:

Fairfax Harrison, Chairman.
Leo F. Stock, Secretary.

Board of Editors of the American Historical Review:

J. Franklin Jameson, Managing Editor,
1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.
(Term expires 1931.)

Sidney B. Fay,
Smith College, Northampton, Mass. (1930).
Francis A. Christie,
610 Arch Street, Meadville, Pa. (1929).
Evarts B. Greene,
Columbia University, New York, N. Y. (1928).
William E. Dodd,
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. (1927).
Henry E. Bourne.

Historical Manuscripts Commission:

Theodore C. Pease, Chairman,
University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
P. C. Phillips.
M. P. Robinson.
Elizabeth P. Donnan.
Reginald C. McGrane.

Committee on the Justin Winsor Prize:

Carl Wittke, Chairman,
Ohio State University.
J. Truslow Adams.
Louise P. Kellogg.
Allan Nevins.
Frederick Merk.

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize:

Carl Becker, Chairman,
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Vera L. Brown,
Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
Frederic Duncalf,
University of Texas, Austin, Texas.
William L. Langer,
Clark University, Worcester, Mass.
Richard A. Newhall,
Grace Court, Williamstown, Mass.

Committee on Publications (all ex-officio except the Chairman):

H. Barrett Learned, Chairman,
2123 Bancroft Place, Washington, D. C.

Allen R. Boyd, Secretary,
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

John S. Bassett,
Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

William E. Dodd,
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

J. Franklin Jameson,
1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Theodore C. Pease,
University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

O. C. Stine,
Chairman of the Committee on Publications of the
Agricultural History Society, Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Committee on Membership:

Roy F. Nichols, Chairman,
University of Pennsylvania.

Robert G. Albion.

James P. Baxter, 3d.

A. B. Darling.

R. D. W. Connor.

Carl Stephenson.

C. W. Hackett.

A. P. Evans.

John D. Hicks.

J. W. Swain.

W. I. Brandt.

N. V. Russell.

A. S. Aiton.

C. S. Boncher.

M. L. Bonham.

C. M. Stephenson.

Cleo Hearon.

Frances H. Relf.

Mary Maguire.

Conference of Historical Societies:

Arthur C. Cole, Chairman,
State University of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio.

Christopher B. Coleman, Secretary,
Hist. Bureau, State House, Indianapolis.

Committee on National Archives:

J. Franklin Jameson, Chairman,
1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Tyler Dennett,
11 Grafton Street, Chevy Chase, Md.

Charles Moore,
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Eben Putnam,
Wellesley Farms, Mass.

J. B. Wilbur,
Manchester, Vermont.

Committee on Bibliography:

George M. Dutcher, Chairman,
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

Henry R. Shipman,
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

Sidney B. Fay,
Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Augustus H. Shearer,
The Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.

William H. Allison,
Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.

Solon J. Buck,
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.

Louis J. Paetow,
University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

Public Archives Commission:

George S. Godard, Chairman,
Hartford, Conn.

John H. Edmonds,
438 State House, Boston, 9, Mass.

C. W. Ramsdell.

Waldo G. Leland,
1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Thomas M. Marshall,
Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

James G. Randall,
University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Committee on Obtaining Transcripts from Foreign Archives:

Charles M. Andrews, Chairman,
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Waldo G. Leland,
1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Wallace Notestein,
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Committee on Hereditary Patriotic Societies:

Dixon R. Fox, Chairman,
Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Arthur Adams,
Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

Natalie S. Lincoln,
Editor D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Albert Sioussat,
Arundell Club, Baltimore, Md.

Committee on Historical Research in Colleges:

William K. Boyd, Chairman,
Duke University, Durham, N. C.

Bertha H. Putnam.

Asa E. Martin,
Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

Fred A. Shannon,
Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

H. M. Wriston.

Committee on the George Louis Beer Prize:

E. M. Earle, Chairman.

F. A. Golder.

Paul Knaplund.

W. L. Langer.

Charles Seymour.

Committee on History Teaching in the Schools:

A. C. Krey, Chairman,
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

John S. Bassett,
Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Guy Stanton Ford,
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Ernest Horn,
University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

Henry Johnson,
Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

William E. Lingelbach,
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jesse H. Newlon,
Denver, Colorado.

L. C. Marshall,
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

C. E. Merriam,
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Committee on the Jusserand Medal:

Eloise Ellery, Chairman.

G. C. Sellery.

A. C. Coolidge.

Committee on Endowment:

Albert J. Beveridge, Chairman,
4164 Washington Boulevard, Indianapolis, Ind.

Harry J. Carmen, Executive Secretary.

Marshall S. Brown.

Solon J. Buck,
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Charles M. Andrews,
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

John S. Bassett,
Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

H. A. Cushing,
43 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

Guy Stanton Ford,
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Worthington C. Ford,
1154 Boylston Street, Boston, 17, Mass.

Charles H. Haskins,
53 Francis Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

J. Franklin Jameson,
1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

- E. B. Krehbiel,
1140 Thirty-eighth Street, Sacramento, Calif.
- H. Barrett Learned,
2123 Bancroft Place, Washington, D. C.
- Stewart L. Mims,
Care J. Walter Thompson Co., 244 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.
- Charles Moore,
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
- William A. Morris,
1815 San Ramon Avenue, Berkeley, Calif.
- Dana C. Munro,
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
- Conyers Read,
1218 Snyder Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Otto L. Schmidt,
Mallers Building, Chicago, Ill.
- Henry M. Wriston,
Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.
- Committee on the Documentary Historical Publications of the United States:*
- J. Franklin Jameson, Chairman,
1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.
- Charles M. Andrews,
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
- John S. Bassett,
Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
- Worthington C. Ford,
1154 Boylston Street, Boston, 17, Mass.
- Andrew C. McLaughlin,
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- John Bach McMaster,
2109 Delancey Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Charles Moore,
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
- Frederick J. Turner,
2214 Van Hise Avenue, Madison, Wis.
- Delegates in the Social Science Research Council:*
- Guy Stanton Ford.
- A. M. Schlesinger.
- C. J. H. Noyes.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION

- Committee on Bibliography of Modern British History:*
- Edward P. Cheyney, Chairman,
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Arthur L. Cross,
705 South State Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- Roger B. Merriman,
175 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.
- Wallace Notestein,
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
- Conyers Read,
1218 Snyder Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Godfrey Davis.
- Representatives in the International Committee of Historical Sciences:*
- James T. Shotwell,
407 West 117th Street, New York, N. Y.
- Waldo G. Leland,
1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.
- Committee on Preparing a Programme for Research and Publication:*
- Dana C. Munro, Chairman,
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
- William K. Boyd,
Duke University, Durham, N. C.
- Carlton J. H. Hayes,
Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
- Marcus W. Jernegan,
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- Arthur M. Schlesinger,
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
- Representative on the Committee to Consider the Publication of an Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences:*
- Carlton J. H. Hayes,
Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Committee on the Carnegie Fund for Publications:

- E. P. Cheyney, Chairman.
George L. Burr.
Samuel E. Morison.
Bernadotte E. Schmitt.
Henry O. Taylor (ex-officio).

Sub-Committee (of Committee on Bibliography) on International Yearbook of Historical Bibliography:

- Michael Rostovtzeff, Chairman.
F. A. Christie.
Lynn Thorndike.

Committee on International Congress, 1928:

- W. G. Leland, Chairman.
Wallace Notestein.
J. F. Jameson.
Waldemar Westergaard.
L. M. Larson.
W. E. Lingelbach.

Committee on Secretariat:

- James Sullivan, Chairman.
G. S. Ford.
Joseph Schafer.
W. G. Leland.
J. S. Bassett.

Organizations Which Social Studies Teachers Should Know About

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE SOCIAL STUDIES AND DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL STUDIES OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION: President, B. L. Pierce, University of Iowa; Secretary, Edgar Dawson, Hunter College, New York City. Journal: *THE HISTORICAL OUTLOOK*, 1623 Ranstead Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION: Secretary, J. W. Crabtree, 1201 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C. Journal: *Journal of the National Education Association*, same address.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION: Secretary, John Spencer Bassett, Smith College, Northampton, Mass. Journal: *The American Historical Review*, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION: Secretary, Ralston Hayden, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Journal: *American Political Science Review*, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION: Secretary, F. S. Deblor, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. Journal: *The American Economic Review*, same address.

AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY: Secretary, Ernest W. Burgess, University of Chicago. Journal: *American Journal of Sociology*, same address.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE: Secretary, Harold W. Dodds, 261 Broadway, New York City. Journal: *National Municipal Review*, same address.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF GEOGRAPHY TEACHERS: Secretary, G. J. Miller, State Teachers College, Mantana, Michigan. Journal: *The Geography Journal*, same address.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORY TEACHERS ASSOCIATION: Secretary, Horace E. Kidger, Newton High School, Newtonville, Mass.

ASSOCIATION OF HISTORY TEACHERS OF THE MIDDLE STATES AND MARYLAND: Secretary, Lena C. Van Bibber, 129 East North Avenue, Baltimore, Md. Publishes an annual volume of *Proceedings*.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION: Secretary, Mrs. Clarence S. Palne, Station A, Lincoln, Nebraska. Journal: *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*.

PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION: Secretary, Miss Ebba Dahlin, Care Hoover War Library, Stanford University, California.

Report of the Secretary of the National Council for the Social Studies

BY PROFESSOR EDGAR DAWSON, HUNTER COLLEGE, NEW YORK CITY

The next regular meeting of the National Council will be held in Dallas, Texas, on February 26 of this year during the sessions of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association. The program of the meeting of the Council will be found on page 89 of this issue.

The annual meeting of the National Education Association will be held in Seattle, Washington, early in July of this year and it is probable that a meeting of the Council will be held at that time also.

The full discussion of the history and plans of the National Council to be found in the December, 1925, issue of *THE HISTORICAL OUTLOOK* on pages 395 to 401 make an extended account of them at this time unnecessary.

COMMITTEE ACTIVITY

The Committee on the Training of Teachers for the Social Studies under the chairmanship of Professor R. H. Shryock, of Duke University, has been developing a detailed outline of teacher training which will be made the subject of a report to the meeting in Dallas. The purpose of the report will be to set up an ideal system to serve as a guide to those who administer teacher training rather than to provide a minimum to be required at present of all who are permitted to teach in this field.

The Committee on Current Information and New Developments under the chairmanship of Professor W. G. Kimmel, of the University of Chicago, is reporting through monthly articles in *THE HISTORICAL OUTLOOK*. Professor Kimmel has developed a complete bibliography of discussions of the social studies which is being supplemented and gradually prepared for publication. This bibliography when published will serve as a reserve of information and a basis for determining what enterprises are new.

The Committee on Tests and Examinations under the chairmanship of Mr. Edward P. Smith, of the New York State Department of Education, has been studying its problem in co-operation with Professor Ben D. Wood, of Columbia University, and others; but it has not pushed the effort to develop new forms of tests for the reason that the proposed survey of the Social Studies will undertake this task on a much larger and more thorough scale than is possible for a committee of the National Council at this time.

The Committee on Standards under the chairmanship of Mr. DeWitt S. Morgan, of the Technical High School, Indianapolis, has prepared a questionnaire for the collection of information as to what practical teachers think our standards should be. The reader is referred to suggestions looking to some standards on page 401 of *THE HISTORICAL OUTLOOK* for December, 1925. He is urged to answer Mr. Morgan's questionnaire as fully and carefully as possible when he receives it.

Other committees on Relations with *THE HISTORICAL OUTLOOK*, with Professor H. C. Hill as the

chairman, on Policies and Plans of the National Council, with Professor R. M. Tryon as chairman, and on Finance, with Professor A. S. Barr as chairman, are looking after these interests of the members.

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS

To aid these committees in their work a list of Contributing Members is being developed. Fifty such members have already sent in their contributions for this cause. It seems only reasonable that those who are not called upon to sacrifice their time should lighten the burdens of committee chairmen by providing the funds which such committee undertakings make necessary.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS

There was published in the December, 1925, *HISTORICAL OUTLOOK* an extended list of state and other local associations of teachers of social studies. It is important that this list be kept up to date and complete. This cannot be done without the active co-operation of correspondents in the several states. In thirty-three states such correspondents are now available. It may be that in some of the other states there are no teachers of the social studies. If there are, they should join the majority and aid the cause. Readers of this report are requested to send in an inquiry about the registration of their local associations at the central office. If they have no local association they are urged to organize one, or to register as representative of the National Council for their district. It seems reasonable to say that every teacher of social studies should be affiliated with some local unit and that every such unit should be registered at the National Council office. Among the states about which no recent information is registered are the following: Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, and Vermont.

THE TEXTBOOK LIST

Thanks to the assistance of over forty publishers, a collection of all of the generally used texts in the social studies was made during the spring and summer of this year. With the financial aid of the Krey Committee, these books were catalogued and classified, and a list of them published in the November issue of *THE HISTORICAL OUTLOOK*. This list is a tentative preliminary one, and it is hoped that teachers will assist in making it complete by sending in the titles of books which have been omitted. It is proposed to republish the list after it has been further supplemented and to add notes to the titles of the books indicating the character of their content and arrangement.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATION

The National Council for the Social Studies will be represented in the National Council of Education of the NEA during the present year by Professors H. C. Hill, A. E. McKinley, and Edgar Dawson.

Making History Real

A Guide to Materials for Vitalizing and Visualizing History

BY ANNETTE GLICK, FRANKLIN HIGH SCHOOL, LOS ANGELES

III

Flat Prints and Photographs

VI

In the case of flat pictures the problem is not the restricted supply of desirable material, but the almost unlimited number of prints, colored reproductions and engravings which bear directly upon an adequate consideration of the full body of historical fact. Thus the titles in the Alinari prints alone number 60,000, nearly all of which, as they deal with the culture and civilization of Ancient Rome and the cities of the Middle Ages, are pertinent to the period and have a definite instructional value. Such large subjects, furthermore, as the Renaissance, Prehistoric Man, the Cathedrals, the World War, Greek Sculpture, etc., may be multiplied without limit and duplicated in various mediums in order to secure the emphasis of comparison and repetition.

The collector must hold himself to a strict limitation in order to avoid the ubiquitous use of pictures as a crutch upon which a slow and torpid recitation may be made to lean. The chief need is for selection and organization rather than multiplication, and it is only necessary to use such a set as the new "Pictorial History of California," with its progression in chronology and subject-matter and the careful explanation accompanying each print which constitutes a valuable supplementary text, to realize the difference between the restrained and unrestrained use of illustrative material.

The reason why motion-pictures, or in fact any kind of pictures, in spite of the prophecy of Edison, will never supplant entirely the textbook as the chief reliance in the teaching of history is because in the former the pupil is too often passive, a mere photographic plate upon which impressions sometimes do, but more often do not, register. The nearer, on the other hand, the teacher can secure mental and even physical activity in the examination and handling of materials the nearer the library of flat pictures will function as a vital and effective part of class instruction.

The bane of all picture use is its trivial entertainment value, but where sets of prints, arranged in progressive order and selected with the view of contributing to some central problem, are handled and used the results are stimulating and satisfying. Where the view is simply held up and commented upon by the teacher the students are passively receptive, diverted, or observant as the case may be, but where a set is circulated from pupil to pupil with a definite number of search questions based upon observation and evaluation of details, and the

discussion and comment conducted *after* the series has been studied, the response is active, thoughtful, and productive.

Due to the expense and imperfections of color reproductions the number of subjects in reasonably priced color mediums is extremely limited. A few series, however, such as the Miniature Masters Series and the Thistle Color Reproductions, are so rich in detail and tone-color as to be worth many of the neutral monotonies in sepia or black and white.

Students of high school age are quite as inclined to respond to color impressions as younger children and the instinctive, natural, and pleasurable reaction to color is an invaluable means, when wisely used, for perpetuating and vitalizing thought-processes of a more rational nature.

One of the most valuable and hitherto unexploited sources of historical illustrations is the motion-picture "still" or single photograph, both the "production still" used in the construction of sets and the "action still" used in advertising. The amount of historical study, for instance, on any such production as the Covered Wagon, Abraham Lincoln, Madam Sans Gene, etc., consumes an extended period of intensive research on the part of a corps of historians, professional men and specialists. The investment in costumes, sets, research, and salaries of players in a single scene represents vast sums which are scarcely credited when quoted, and this mine of action, setting, and historical fact is available to the history and English literature class in the form of "stills" at the rate of fifteen cents each.

In addition to the inimitable action photographs are the technical "production stills" which consist of reproductions taken in the process of research of documents, furniture, interiors of dwellings, old manuscripts, etc., necessary to the accurate construction of sets, background, and atmosphere. For instance, the "production stills" on the Courtship of Miles Standish, the creditable though ill-starred film which had so tragic a miscarriage in the financial market, include scores of photographs of everything from an astrolabe to scenes along the "stern and rock-bound coast," where the Pilgrims landed.

The value of the "production stills" for authentic and objective detail and the "action stills" for costuming, atmosphere, action, and human experience is unequalled, unexplored, and unexploited. These incomparable creations are new to history instruction as moving-pictures are new, but once History, English, and Geography teachers discover

this wealth of material they will draw upon a source of what is often genuine scholarship, artistry, and dramatic appeal which it is hard to designate without the use of superlatives.

There is no way to secure these "stills" but to go on the hunt for them and this is sometimes a long process. If the numbers of the desired photographs are known they may be purchased by writing to the proper company, but as a set of stills on one picture alone often consists of hundreds of subjects it is impossible to secure a proper selection without examining a complete collection. But here again, as a picture soon runs its course and becomes defunct in a few months a complete set of photographs may be available only in New York. The writer will be glad to render assistance in securing "stills" for current historical motion-pictures.

In the material listed below large size prints for framing have been purposely omitted, due to the broad extent of the field and to the fact that few schools feel justified in any heavy outlay for wall pictures. Where these can be secured, however, for halls and libraries a rich supply will be found in the editions of such firms as the Foster Bros., Maison ad. Braun & Cie., and others.

Neither has mention been made of the many essential foreign works on costume such as the volume by Dr. Karl Rohrbach, "Trachten der Volker, vom Beginn der Geschichte bis zum 19 Jahrhundert" (Leipzig, 1906), all of which contain valuable colored plates (the last has 104) on costume, trappings, and furniture.

ALINARI PRINTS.

Invaluable photo-prints on heavy paper, stiff-bodied enough to be used without mounting, dealing in vast and apparently limitless detail with ancient arts and crafts. The catalogue on Rome alone has 1600 titles on ancient sculpture, architecture, vases, utensils, etc., and where there is a subject of particular beauty as the Arch of Titus, the Laocoon, etc., four or five "close-ups" or views in detail are included.

Full descriptive catalogs may be secured from Giorgio or Piero Alinari in Florence, but as the titles are in Italian and are so multitudinous as to mystify the searcher, it is difficult to make a proper selection. A selected list of the most valuable subjects made after a personal examination of thousands of views in Florence and Naples may be utilized to good advantage by applying for it from the writer.

Besides Italy, Alinari prints can also be secured in any number from the French collections of the Louvre, Versailles, etc. The National Museum, Athens, as well as nearly all other national collections.

A limited number of the Alinari prints are kept in stock in America by A. G. Seiler, 1224 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. W. F. Mansell, of Elfin Works, Teddington, England, carries a large supply and will advise as to representative selections on any subject where the Italian catalogues are confusing.

Size: 8 x 10 inches. 2.50 lire ea. In quantities of 150 copies or more, 10 per cent. discount.

Giorgio e Piero Alinari, Via Strozzi 1, Florence, Italy, or: J. Clemente, Via Vittoria, 6-7, Naples, Italy.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

A collection of over 40,000 subjects illustrating the phases of natural science, paleontology, anthropology, etc., bearing upon the study of ancient man. As this vast library of pictures is in the form of negatives only, a

printed list is not supplied, but information may be secured from the Curator, G. Clyde Fisher, or from the Curator of Public Education, George H. Sherwood.

Particularly valuable prints of the illustrations used in Henry Fairfield Osborne's "Men of the Old Stone Age," are the following: Pl. III, IV, VI, VIII, Figs. 72, 124, 147, 198, 199, 208, 228, 237.

The restorations of the Neanderthal, Piltown, Cromagnon Man, etc., by Prof. John R. McGregor, are also available in photographic form.

Sizes: 5 x 7 inches. \$0.15. 6½ x 8½ inches. \$0.20. 8 x 10 inches. \$0.30.

A variety of other sizes may be secured in black and white or sepia, mounted or unmounted.

American Museum of Natural History, 77th Street and Central Park West, New York.

ANDERSON PHOTOGRAPHS.

Both Alinari and Anderson, of Italy, have apparently limitless collections of photographs of the chefs-d'oeuvre of Ancient and Medieval art, sculpture, and architecture. The Anderson collection reaches about 30,000 subjects, embracing the principal works of the National Gallery of London, the Wallace Collection, the British Museum, etc., in England, as well as the masterpieces of continental Europe.

Size: 8 x 10 inches. Bromides, 3 lire ea.

D. Anderson, Via Salaria, 7-a, Rome, 34, Italy.

ART APPRECIATION REPRODUCTIONS.

Three hundred full color reproductions of art classics, mounted on colored board, of which a few are of historical value. For instance:

5. Bellows, Execution of Edith Cavell.

15. Da Vinci, Last supper.

35. Stuart, Portrait of Washington, etc.

Size: 8 x 10 inches on mounts 13 x 18 inches. \$0.50 and \$0.60 ea.

Art Appreciation Publishing Co., 109 North Union Street, Akron, Ohio.

ARTEXT PRINTS.

A series of three thousand accurate reproductions by color photography of the masterpieces of all schools, early and modern. About fifty subjects have an historical application, as:

1083 Van Dyck, William II of Orange and Mary Stuart.

200 Cardinal Richelieu.

1491 Napoleon crossing the Alps.

2001 Bismarck.

8225 Execution of Maximilian.

Sizes: 7 x 9 and 8 x 10 inches. 35 cents ea.

Art Extension Society, 415 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

ART, HISTORY, AND LITERATURE ILLUSTRATIONS.

This is a new edition of superior colored and half-tone illustrations which partially fills the need for quantities of authentic source illustrations. The eighteen colored plates include excellent reproductions of contemporary drawings, paintings, miniatures, etc., taken from manuscripts in the British Museum, and depicting the social life of the time.

The series includes, "Reaping, Carrying, and Carting," and "Plowing, Sowing, and Harrowing," from the Luttrell Psalter, a 14th century manuscript, the House of Lords Tudor panels, the Book of the Dead, early drawings of railway coaches, etc., and other unique source subjects, all enhanced by a rich and satisfying color. The black and white plates include a sketch of Babylonian and Assyrian sculpture, the Elgin marbles, Dante, Erasmus, Joan of Arc, the oath of the Tennis Court by David, and a large number of other historical paintings, portraits, and contemporary illustrations not procurable in any other medium.

A full explanation accompanies each plate.

Size: 10 x 12 inches. 2 pounds, 10 s., enclosed in a heavy box.

H. Virtue and Co., 7 City Garden Row, City Road, London, W. 1.

AUSTRIAN IMPERIAL SERIES.

Thirty reproductions of famous sculptures lithographed on heavy photographic paper, as:

IP14 Hermes.

IP17 Laocoon group.

IP18 Niobe with youngest daughter.

IP26 Socrates.

Size: 15 x 21 inches. 40 cents ea.

Denoyer-Geppert, 5238 Ravenswood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

BERLIN MUSEUMS.

The collections of the Neues, Altes, and Kaiser-Friedrich Museums in Berlin, including the antique sculptures, the Pergamum sculptures, and the famous Egyptian Tel-el-Amarna exhibit, with its classic portrait-bust of Queen Nefertete, may be secured in photographic form in various sizes from 5 x 7 to 8 x 15 inches.

1.20 to 3.00 m. ea.

Deutscher Kunstverlag, Wilhelmstrasse 69, Berlin, W. 8, Germany.

BRAUN & CO.

Reproductions of selected works of ancient and modern artists from European and American galleries and private collections. There are some forty excellent subjects on the history of Napoleon Bonaparte, while the reproductions of the work of Michaelangelo, Raphael, and other artists of the Renaissance are among the best in the field.

Size: 8 x 10, carbon print, \$2.50. 25 per cent. discount to schools.

Maison ad. Braun & Cie, Paris, 18 Rue Louis le Grand, or: Charles Hauff, Ltd., 62 Great Russell Street, London, W. C. New York agent: E. S. Herrmann, 47 West 47th Street.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

An inexhaustible source of rich subject-matter for the study of Prehistoric Man, Assyrian, Egyptian, Greek, and Roman History, and the art and sciences of the Middle Ages.

The following sets have been published after careful organization and selection by the authorities of the British Museum:

A. Marbles and Bronzes.

Fifty selected subjects from the Department of Greek and Roman antiquities, such as:

11. Colossal horse from the Mausoleum.

16. Apollo as a lyre-player (citharoedos).

50. The Portland vase.

Size: 12 x 10 inches. 6d. ea.

All fifty plates in a volume, one pound. Leaflet containing description of each plate, 1d.

B. Assyrian Sculptures.

Fifty-three collotype plates on the reign of Ashur-Nasir-Pal, as:

3. Cuneiform inscription.

5. Colossal winged, man-headed bull.

13b. Fugitives crossing a river on inflated skins.

Size: 12½ x 10 inches. 6d. ea.

Collected in a volume with introduction and descriptive letter-press, one pound 5s.

C. Egyptian Sculptures.

Fifty-four selected subjects.

Size: 12 x 10 inches. 6d. ea.

Collected in a volume with introductory letter-press, one pound 5s.

D. Egyptian Frescoes from wall-paintings on Egyptian tombs.

Eight colored reproductions, mounted upon flexible cardboard with full descriptive titles. Illustrations are:

1. Herds of cattle, stock-taking.

2. Geese, counting and packing.

3. Fowling scene.

Size: 12½ x 10 inches. 6d. ea.

Collected in a volume with introduction and descriptive letter-press, 5s.

E. Illuminated Manuscripts.

Four plates reproduced in the colors of the original from manuscripts in the British Museum.

Size: 12½ x 10 inches. 1s. ea.

Six additional plates under the title, "Christmas Cards Published by the Trustees of the British Museum," are beautifully printed in color and enclosed in a cover, tied with cord. These include an initial from a 14th century missal executed in England (The Presentation in the Temple), and full pages from a Book of Hours (The Annunciation), and a breviary of Isabella of Castile with Flemish illumination (The Resurrection).

Size: varies, 10¾ x 8 inches. 1s. ea.

The three volumes of "Reproductions from Illuminated Manuscripts" in collotype plates of fifty plates each, though not in color, is a satisfactory approach to the beauties of these rich treasures. Vol. II is the best for practical purposes of the three, giving a comprehensive view of the whole field of illumination from MSS. exhibited in the Grenville Library. Vol. III deals with MSS. not on exhibition. Vol. I out of print.

The chief value of the plates lies in their revelation of the details of daily life in agriculture, industry, commerce through the rich descriptive detail of miniatures and borders.

Enclosed in a portfolio with descriptive list of plates.

Size: 8 x 10 inches. 6s. a series (volume).

The extensive "Miniatures, Borders, and Initials," in four series of fifteen gold and color plates, is the best collected series of exact color facsimiles of illuminated MSS.

Size: 15 x 11 inches, in portfolio. 50s. a series. 10 pounds the set.

Most of the above subjects may be obtained in the cheaper postcard monochrome edition for one penny each. See below. Write for the catalog, "List of Photogravures and other reproductions in the British Museum."

G. Single Plates.

A series of sixteen large size single plates on the sculptures of the Parthenon may be secured at 1s. each, as:

Plate 2. Theseus (East Pediment).

" 3. Iris, Demeter and Persephone.

" 4. Nike.

" 5. The Three Fates.

" 17. Metopes, Nos. 306, 307.

" 36. The Frieze, East Side, Slabs V and VI.

Size: 22 x 15 inches. 1s. ea.

The following selections of bronzes, terra-cottas, and sculptured reliefs may be secured in sets of four photogravure plates each:

I. Sculptures from the Pediments of the Parthenon.

II. Metopes and Friezes of the Parthenon.

III. Select Bronzes.

IV. Select Terra-cottas.

V. Architectural Reliefs, etc.

Size: 10 x 8 inches. 1s. the set.

H. Guide Books.

Guide books are also sold separately, amply illustrated and in full explanation of the most significant objects. Even though designed for visitors and students actually on the ground, the pamphlets can be used with success in the classroom by giving the student a sense of the position of monuments and relics, which effectively supplements the textbooks and often stimulates an accelerated desire for study and travel.

A few of the illustrated guide books among the many which may be used to advantage for class reference and for selecting reproductions are the following:

Illustrated summary guide to the exhibition galleries. 3d.

Guide to the Egyptian collections in the British Museum, with 53 plates and 180 illustrations. 2s. 6d.

Guide to the Egyptian galleries (Sculpture), with 39 plates and 46 illustrations. 1s. 6d.

(All others similarly well illustrated.)

Two Guides to the Egyptian rooms. 2s. 6d. ea.
Guide to the Babylonian and Assyrian antiquities. 2s. 6d.

Guide to the department of Greek and Roman antiquities. 2s. 6d.

Guide to the exhibitions illustrating Greek and Roman Life. 2s. 6d.

Short guide to the sculptures of the Parthenon (Elgin Collection), 1s.

Guide to the antiquities of the stone age. 2s. 6d.

Guide to the exhibited manuscripts (charters, seals, and illuminated manuscripts), Parts II and III. 1s. 9d.

Guide to the exhibition of historical medals. 2s.

A full list of guide books and other publications will be supplied upon application.

Oxford University Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, E. C. 4, London, England.

British Museum, London, England.

BLAUEN BUCHERN.

A series of "blue books" on classical and medieval sculpture, composed of the best photographs on a particular subject, selected from a wide range of picture publishers, such as Alinari, Anderson, Brogi, Braun and Co., and others. In black and white, with full explanatory introduction, loosely bound in a paper-covered book. Useful volumes are the following:

Michaelangelo. 112 photographs.

Griechische Bildwerke. 64 photographs.

Deutsche Plastik des Mittelalters. 100 photographs.

Other volumes, as "Grosse Bürgerbauten deutscher Vergangenheit," contain certain plates on German municipal buildings, castles, etc., which have an incidental value.

Size: 7 x 11½. 2.20 and 3.30 m. ea.

Karl Robert Langewiesche, Königstein im Taunus, Leipzig, Germany.

BRAUN & CIE.

This is another extensive library of prints to be placed along with Brogi, Anderson, and Alinari in Italy, Keystone and Underwood and Underwood in America, and Mansell in England. Fifteen hundred subjects are available on architecture and sculpture, including hundreds on Egyptian, Assyrian, Grecian and Roman classics, wood-carvings of Christian art, Renaissance masterpieces, etc. The subjects are listed in the catalog, "Architectures et Sculptures" (not illustrated).

About 75 subjects are available on Napoleon and some 20 on Joan of Arc, and a large number of others on the French Revolution and recent wars of France.

The medium is unsatisfactory, without special mounting, consisting of carbon prints in brown, dark grey (some in black and white), or blue, printed on thin paper. Write for the illustrated catalog, "Oeuvres choisies des Maitres Anciens et Modernes."

Size: F, 8 x 10½, 15 fr. ea. E, 13½ x 18, 35 fr. ea.

Braun & Cie, 18 Rue Louis-Le-Grand Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, or 26 E. 55th Street, N. Y.

BROWN'S FAMOUS PICTURES.

An extensive, cheap edition of historical, artistic, and architectural subjects in black and white or sepia finish.

The following packets of selected views are supplied in the regular 5½ x 8-inch size, at 25 cents a set:

A. Twenty popular Madonnas.

K. Twenty architectural subjects.

T. Washington and Lincoln.

Other selections are the following:

1. Plymouth and the Pilgrims. 25 views.

2. Ancient Landmarks of the Old Bay State. 24 views.

3. Concord, Lexington, and Boston. 26 views.

A special set on the Presidents of the United States is offered, 28 in the set, 35 cents.

Size: 5½ x 8 inches. In black and white, 100 for \$1.25. In lots of 10 or more, 1¼ cents each. Mounted on heavy

photographic mounts, 5 cents each. In sepia, 2 cents each. 100 for \$2.00.

Size: 9 x 12 inches. 4 cents each.

Size: 7 x 9 inches. Carbon-prints, 4 cents each. Mounted, 10 cents each.

George P. Brown and Co., 38 Lovett St., Beverly, Mass.

BROWN-ROBERTSON MUSEUM COLOR PRINTS.

A series of reproductions made from the original paintings in the public art museums of Europe and America by color-photography. A few are historical, as:

73. Piombo, Christopher Columbus.

158. Van Dyck, Charles I of England.

155. Holbein, Erasmus.

Size: 8 x 10 inches, printed on heavy proof stock, 11 x 14 inches. 50 cents each. Brown-Robertson Co., Dept. L, 415 Madison Avenue, New York.

BUEHLMANN AND WAGNER, ANCIENT ROME.

A photographic reproduction of Ancient Rome in eight continuous views on stiff cardboard, showing the triumphal entry of Constantine into Rome in the year 312.

Size: Each view, 8½ x 6¼ inches. \$2.25.

A. Bruderhausen, 47 W. 47th Street, N. Y.

CLASSIC ARCHITECTURE.

Ten plates illustrating typical examples of the Greek and Roman orders, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and composite, with descriptive letter-press, by Charles F. Mitchell and George A. Mitchell.

Size: 20 x 15 inches. In portfolio, with text, 8s. 6d. Plates only, 6s. 6d.

B. T. Batsford, Ltd., Art and Technical Publishers, 94 High Holborn, London.

COPLEY PRINTS.

Though the Copley Prints are large size, hand-colored and sepia prints for framing, there are a number of small sizes adapted to classroom use, including such valuable subjects as the mural decorations in the Pennsylvania Capitol (Valley Forge, Reading of the Declaration of Independence, Penn's Treaty with the Indians, etc.).

The following series by J. L. G. Ferris hold almost the same relation to American history in their artistry, beauty, and rich, inviting detail as the classics of Alma Tadema to Roman history:

1. The Day's Beginning in Washington's Home.

2. The Liberty Bell's First Note.

3. Betsy Ross.

4. Return of Myles Standish.

5. Drafting the Declaration of Independence.

6. Washington's Inauguration.

7. Washington: The American Cincinnatus.

8. Christmas at the Homestead.

9. Washington's Silver Anniversary.

Size: 4 x 5 inches, 75 cents; 7 x 9 inches, \$2.00; hand-colored, \$3.50 up.

Curtis and Cameron, 12 Harcourt Street, Boston, Mass.

COTTERILL, HISTORY OF ART.

The two volumes of Cotterill's History of Art surveys the whole history of architecture, sculpture, and painting from Egyptian and Mycenaean times to the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The first volume will be found prolific of useful material in Ancient and Medieval history, covering Babylonian, Assyrian, Egyptian, Aegean, Greek, and Roman architecture and sculpture, the catacombs, early basilicas, mosaics, the cathedrals, etc., down to the age of Raphael. 342 illustrations to 470 pages of letter-press.

Volume II on later European art is applicable only in the first two parts on Italy, the remaining being too particular for class purposes.

Size: 9½ x 6¼. Two vols., cloth, 2 pounds, 5s.

B. T. Batsford, Ltd., Art and Technical Publishers, 94 High Holborn, London.

COURS GODEFROY.

Two brief pictorial albums, "L'Histoire de la Civilisation: Architecture, Habitation, Vie Publique," and "Pour

Illustrer mon Cours d' Histoire de France," published by Armand Colin in paper-backed quarto volumes of 71 and 200 illustrations, respectively.

The first volume depicts various historical edifices from the Gallic-Roman period to the present, castles, cathedrals, hotels de ville, chateaux, etc. The second volume is, of course, supplanted by Parmentier's *Album Historique*. The figures are accompanied by elementary explanatory titles.

Size: $8\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$. 6 fr. ea.

Librairie Armand Colin, 103 Boul. Saint-Michel, Paris, France.

CYBULSKI, TABULAE QUIBUS ANTIQUITATES GRAECAE ET ROMANAE ILLUSTRANTUR.

This is a small edition of the larger Cybulski charts on Greek and Roman antiquities, with 21 single, and 4 double plates, bound, with the complete German letter-press.

Size: 10 x 13 inches. \$1.75.

A. Bruderhausen, 47 W. 47th Street, N. Y.

DELAGRAVE, TABLEAUX D'HISTOIRE DE FRANCE.

A portfolio of 24 fairly satisfactory colored charts on French history, including Vercingetorix, Charlemagne, the Crusades, Henry IV, Richelieu, Louis XIV, etc. The sheets are also supplied in black and white.

Size: $15 \times 19\frac{1}{2}$. Color, 3 fr. ea. Set of 24, 70 fr.

Librairie Delagrave, 15 Rue Soufflot, Paris, France.

EDITIONS ALBERT MORANCE.

It is manifestly impossible to list all or even the best books on architecture and sculpture in the large field of art, nearly any one of which might be said to have a certain relative use in history teaching. There are a few volumes, however, of the large library of Albert Morancé of Paris, such as the work by Gustave Jéquier on the architecture and decoration of ancient Egypt, which are representative and general enough in subject-matter to allow for practical use in the classroom or history laboratory.

The three large folio volumes of Jéquier, "*L'architecture et la décoration dans l'ancienne Egypte*," are made up of 80 splendid heliotype plates each, enclosed in a portfolio and accompanied by an explanation in French, which through the unusual beauty of their execution, provide a visualisation of Egyptian architecture and sculpture under the most favorable circumstances:

Vol. I. Les Temples Memphites et Thébains.

II. Les Temples Ramessides et Saïtes.

III. Les Temples Ptolémaïques et Romains.

The third volume may be eliminated as too technical and particular for classroom use. The first two contain typical subjects from the pyramids, Luxor, Karnak, the Sphinx, the sculpture-portraits of Thutmos III, etc., with valuable plans, drawings, and cross-sections.

In uniform style and price is "*L'art Roman en Italia. L'architecture et la décoration*," in two volumes of 80 plates each, the second volume by Camille Enlart on Verona, Florence, Pisa, etc., being useful for details of Romanesque architecture. There are 18 plates on Pisa, including the Cathedral, Leaning Tower, and the Baptistery, but as with all other numbers of the series of ten volumes or so, there is a large proportion of reproductions of particular architectural features which are too specialized to make the whole set taken in toto generally practicable.

Also, in the same series, "*La Renaissance en Italie. L'architecture et la décoration*," by Guido Biagi. This volume consists of a fairly practical assortment of illustrations on the early Renaissance, from Venice, Milan, and Florence, but as with the others, a large number of the plates dealing with special architectural features of courtyards, capitals, façades, etc., must be eliminated.

Write for the "*Catalogue Général des Ouvrages d'Art, d'Architecture et des périodiques de luxe*."

Size: 14 x 20 inches. 400 fr. ea.

Librairie Flammarion, Service Magasins, 4 rue Rotrou, Paris.

Editions Albert Morance, Librairie Centrale d'Art et d'Architecture, 30-32 Rue de Fleurus, Paris.

ELSON PRINTS.

These are high quality reproductions in sepia, arranged in a series of ten prints each on Ancient, Medieval, and Modern art and architecture. As the subjects are copper-plate photogravures made from negatives taken direct from the original, the details are exact and the finish artistic and stimulating. Each portfolio includes a small manual with a detailed description of each subject.

The following portfolios of ten prints each are of marked value:

1. Egyptian Architecture.
2. Greek and Roman Architecture.
3. Greek Sculpture, Series A, B (two series).
4. Renaissance Painting in Italy, Series A, B, C (three series).
5. General Washington.
6. Portraits.

Size: 9 x 12 inches. Printed on heavy-toned deckel-edged etching paper. 15 cents each. \$1.00 for each series. Hand-colored carbons, water-color, or colored in oil, \$1.00 each.

Elson Art Publishing Company, Belmont, Mass.

FINE ARTS HISTORICAL PORTRAITS.

A series of collotype reproductions of old engravings which will give the student in their handling a taste of some of the delights of the connoisseur.

Mounted on heavy embossed cardboard with full biographical descriptive notes on a separate sheet.

About sixteen of the forty are of immediate value for Medieval and Modern history, as, Drake, Cromwell, Luther, Cranmer, Woolsey, and the Tudor line.

Size: 15 x 11 inches. 1s. 6d. ea.

The plates can also be secured unmounted, size: $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$, 1s. ea., with biographical notes.

Fine Arts Publishing Co., 7 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.

FORTI REPRODUCTIONS.

These are superb engravings on Roman life which alone would create in the receptive student a life-long taste for classical studies. The wealth of details, the extensive research, and the artistic form and finish, make these small masterpieces, of a sort, indispensable alike to the Ancient history and Latin teacher.

The following titles in Italian fail to give even a slight indication of the full value of these prime creations:

XVIII. Nella via Sacra.

XXIII. Ave Cesare.

XXXII. Arrivo alla Meta.

XXXXIX. Pioggia a Pompeii.

XXVIII. Souvetaurilia.

XXXV. Bella dia delle Tombe.

XXXXII. Circo Massimo.

XXXXIII. Via Appia.

Size: 10 x 15 inches. 25 lire each.

Gaetano Pado, 130 Via Sistina, Rome.

HANDBUCH DER KUNSTGESCHICHTE.

Five volumes of illustrations, systematically arranged, with a brief introductory explanation on general culture from classical times to the present. Edited by Anton Springer.

The figures are arranged with five to ten illustrations on a page, with color plates interspersed throughout. The volume on the antiquities has 1078 illustrations and 16 plates, the Renaissance in Italy, 362 illustrations and 24 plates. The first three volumes will be found the most useful, the last two on the baroque and rococo styles and the period from 1800 to the present, being easily eliminated.

Vol. I. Das Altertum.

II. Frühchristliche Kunst und Mittelalter.

III. Die Kunst der Renaissance in Italien.

Size: 12 x $8\frac{1}{2}$. 18 to 20 m. ea.

Alfred Kröner, Leipzig, Germany.

KULTURGESCHICHTLICHEN ATLAS.

One hundred and thirty-four charts in sepia by F. Philippi, enclosed in a portfolio, with full explanatory

letter-press, each sheet consisting of many small pictures, medals, coins, wood-carvings, plans, water-craft, reproductions of the Bayeux tapestry, war implements, etc.

Size: 13 x 15 inches. 60 m.

Kurt Schroeder, Leipzig.

KUNSTLER-MAPPEN.

The six volumes on Michaelangelo are worth segregating from the twenty-one volumes of the German series on art and culture published by Georg D. W. Callwey of Munich, for their value in teaching the Renaissance. The explanation is in German, but the large sepia plates, mounted on grey cardboard, of the Sistine and Medici Chapels, unfinished statues and sculpture masterpieces of Michaelangelo, as with other foreign picture publications, speak for themselves in their remarkable transcription of rich detail.

About 20 plates in each, loosely enclosed in a portfolio. The first volume on the Last Judgment can be eliminated for the sake of simplification. The 5th volume on the Sistine Chapel contains a valuable large panorama of the entire ceiling. Other volumes are:

2. Medici Chapel.
3. Prophets and Sibyls from the Sistine Chapel.
4. Tomb of Pope Julius II (Moses and unfinished statues).
6. Sculptures. David, Pietà, etc.

Size: 12 x 16½. 8s. 6d. and 9s. ea.

Georg D. W. Callwey, Munich.

LA DECORATION MURALE A POMPEI.

An expensive series of 32 exquisite full-page plates reproduced in exact color facsimile in the pochoir process from the water-colors of Pierre Gusman, copied from the mosaics, peristyles, fountains, borders, columns, ceilings, etc., of Pompeii, with a brief introduction in French.

Size: 10½ x 8¾. 225 fr.

Librairies Flammarion, Service magasins, 4 rue Rotrou, Paris, France.

LEITZMANN, HISTORICAL AND CLASSICAL FACSIMILES.

Five bound quarto volumes of antique portraits and Greek and Roman inscriptions of about 50 plates each:

1. Examples of Greek codices from the Vatican.
2. Greek papyri.
4. Antique portraits.
5. Greek inscriptions.

Size: 8 x 12 inches. \$2.50 and \$3.75 ea.

A. Bruderhausen, 47 W. 47th Street, N. Y.

L'ENCYCLOPEDIE PAR L'IMAGE.

An illustrated periodical in French somewhat similar to the Mentor in the United States, on various literary, scientific, historical, artistic, and industrial subjects.

There is a popular running text and many small illustrations, often of rare prints and contemporary drawings, documents, and historical paintings, which are seldom found reproduced. Though designed for popular consumption, some volumes represent careful composition and investigation.

The size of the illustrations and the inferior paper and printing limit the usefulness of the series to a regrettable degree, but the price of three francs each leaves nothing to be desired.

Volumes on historical subjects are the following:

- History of France.
- History of French Costume.
- Versailles.
- Napoleon.
- The French Revolution.
- Aviation.
- The Cathedrals.
- Chateaux of France.
- Joan of Arc.
- Prominent Men.
- Voltaire.
- Michaelangelo.

Volumes are also published on Greece, Rome, Egypt, etc. The number on Napoleon has a board cover, and in spite of the French text, may be multiplied profitably in quantities for class use.

Size: 6½ x 9½. 3 fr. ea.

Librairie Hachette, 79 Boul. Saint-Germain, Paris, France.

LONGMANS' HISTORICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

A series of six historical portfolios of twelve parts each on the costumes, occupations amusements, furniture, and architecture of the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries in England. The plates are pen drawings made from Medieval illustrations which offer an unexcelled opportunity for the critical evaluation of manuscript drawings, wood-blocks, etc., as contemporaneous source material.

Size: 12 x 9½ inches. 4s. each.

Longmans, Green & Co., 44 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

MAISON A. NOYER SERIES.

A few of the post-card subjects of the House of A. Noyer (see below) are available in large-size bromides, printed on heavy paper, but these, on Napoleon and Joan of Arc, for instance, eclipse the indifferent thin paper Brain & Cie. edition, though, unfortunately, they do not occur in the same number.

Typical subjects are the following:

66. Napoleon and the children of Murat.
60. Gros, Bonaparte at Arcole.
67. Gérard, the King of Rome.
93. Meeting of Napoleon and Alexander on the R. Niemen.
97. Marriage of Napoleon to Maria Louisa.
117. Joan of Arc at the siege of Orleans.
116. Joan of Arc at the coronation of Charles VII, etc.

A full list is given in the "Catalogue de Planches."

Size: 8½ x 10½. 13 cents ea.

Maison A. Noyer, 22 Rue de Ravignan, Paris, France.

MALEREI UND ZEICHNUNG DER GRIECHEN.

A companion illustrative volume (Vol. III) by Ernst Pfuhl, of 381 plates, some in color, to two volumes of text on Greek domestic and cultural art—vases, frescoes, tomb paintings, etc.

A smaller work in one volume contains 160 pictures on 126 plates, with 4 in color.

Size: 6½ x 11 inches. 88 m.

F. Bruckmann, A.-G., Munich.

MANSELL'S PHOTOGRAPHS.

The English company of W. F. Mansell, of Elfin Works, Teddington, claims one of the largest collections of photographs in the world, and in subject-matter and for their extensive stock of the best illustrations from the leading continental publishers, such as Anderson, Brogi, and Alinari of Italy, their line of photographs in silver, carbon, and platinotype is almost ideally constituted for acquisition by the schools.

Five thousand photographs are available from the English picture galleries, including the National Gallery, Tate Gallery, South Kensington Museums, and the royal collections of Windsor, Hampton Court, and Buckingham Palace. Italy is covered in 50,000 photographs, with other countries in proportion.

The series on antique bronzes, sculpture and architecture is complete, comprising 1,500 photographs from the British Museum on the Elgin marbles, Assyrian bas-reliefs, Egyptian antiquities, Greek and Roman statues, busts, and bronzes, in addition to the thousands of subjects from the collections of the Paris, Florence, Rome, Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Naples, and Athens.

A series on Renaissance sculpture in Italy includes a representative selection of the works of Donatello, Ghiberti, and Michaelangelo.

A selection of 300 portraits of famous persons, in permanent carbon, made from rare prints in the national collection, is specially arranged, described in detail in the catalogue, "Portraits of British Worthies and Notorieties."

Each print is accompanied by a succinct biographical note.

A distinctive series of particular value for class use is the specialized collection on the Spanish Armada, consisting of 132 portraits, maps, charts, many of them facsimiles made by special permission of the authorities of the British Museum, views of the courses of the Spanish and English fleets reproduced from tapestries, paintings, and rare prints, facsimiles of old newspapers, sea-fights, ships of the period, and commemorative medals.

Write for the pamphlet, "The Spanish Armada Series," containing a brief historical introduction and a detailed description of each print.

Other catalogues include the following:

Antique sculpture and bronzes.

Sculpture of the Renaissance in Italy.

Foreign views.

Portraits of British worthies and notorieties.

Selections of unmounted photographs will be sent on approval to reputable persons. Collections of photographs can also be bound as desired in volumes or arranged in permanent albums.

Size: 8 x 10 inches. 2s. 6d. Also, smaller and larger sizes. Various prices for different mediums. Special prices to schools.

W. F. Mansell, Elfin Works, Teddington, England.

MEDICI PRINTS.

A. *Miniature Masters Series.*

Over 360 reproductions in full color of the art classics of the Middle Ages and modern times.

Such is the difficulty of portraying the varying shades and tone-color of great artists that many engravers and art publishers avoid attempting it at all. The Medici Masters Series, however, through the color-colotype process have supplied reproductions of the work of the great masters that approach as nearly as anything can to the dark and light, color, and line of the original.

Aside from the extensive subjects available in any list, including the masters of the Renaissance, other typical subjects of historical value are the following:

162. Bellini, Doge Leonardo Loredano.

199. Gainsborough, William Pitt.

206. Holbein, King Henry VIII.

270. Millais, Boyhood of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Size: 7½ x 10 inches (varies). Unmounted, 20 cents ea.

B. *Modern Masters Series.*

Nearly 700 prints in color for the study of costume, custom, and legend. The series includes 30 reproductions of the Reginald Barrat water-colors of Venice, including details of St. Mark's Cathedral, the Doge's Palace, the Campanile, etc.

Size: 7½ x 10 inches, 25 cents each. Mounted on flexible card, 40 cents.

A useful addition to the Medici series is the set of travel books now in the course of preparation, profusely illustrated in photogravure, with about 200 illustrations to the volume. Though copiously illustrated, the letter-press is not reduced to a mere thread of comment, but is of equal importance with the illustrations, in portraying the art, history, and tradition of foreign lands in graphic form.

The volumes on Rome, Venice, and Florence are procurable, while others will follow.

Size: 8¼ x 6¼. \$2.50 ea.

Medici Society of America, 755 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

MENTOR MAGAZINE SERIES.

A complete library of illustrated booklets on subjects dealing with art, science, and letters, accompanied by six or more loose, full-page gravure plates, with full explanation printed on the back. The pamphlets form condensed textbooks which contribute materially to the range of supplementary reading and offer an invaluable source for class reports, while the large, loose illustrations allow facility in handling. Where possible such useful numbers as "The Ruins of Rome," by George Willis Botsford, and "Joan of

Arc," by Ida M. Tarbell, may be duplicated in quantities sufficient to supply the entire class with a copy.

Representative numbers are the following:

Ancient History.

174. Prehistoric Man.

74. Grecian Masterpieces.

194. The Art of the Vatican.

254. Archaeology Today.

Medieval and Modern History.

64. Gothic Architecture.

180. The Story of Versailles.

70. The French Revolution.

38. Napoleon.

American History.

151. The Incas.

244. Witchcraft.

223. Spies in American History.

127. The Triumvirate: Clay, Webster, and Calhoun.

39. Great American Inventors.

165. Reclaiming the desert.

The list includes fifty other numbers of equal or greater value.

Size: 7 x 20 inches. 20 cents per copy.

The Mentor Association, Springfield, Ohio.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM.

The Metropolitan Museum is similar to the British Museum, the Louvre, and the Vatican, in regard to the vast amount, reaching monumental proportions, of significant and essential illustrative material. The subjects listed in the "Handbook of Egyptian Rooms," "Handbook of the Classical Collection," and "Catalogue of the Collection of Casts" can be supplied in flat prints, as, in fact, can any object in the entire collection of the Museum. To aid in making representative selections from the classical collection, the Museum will supply reproductions of the most important subjects in any desired quantity.

Photographs may be secured in a great variety of sizes, in glossy or dull gray or sepia, mounted or unmounted.

Size: 8 x 10 inches. Gray, 40 cents each.

H. W. Kent, Secretary, Metropolitan Museum, N. Y.

MOTION PICTURE "STILLS."

The motion picture "still" photograph is a hitherto unexploited and invaluable source of historical impressions. The amount of research, for instance, on any such production as "The Covered Wagon," "Madame Sans Gene," "Old Ironsides," or "Ben Hur" consumes an extended period of intensive investigation on the part of a corps of historians, professional men, and specialists.

The only way to comprehend the tremendous value of the action stills in such pictures as the French Revolution scenes in "The Orphans of the Storm," or "Scaramouche," is to use them. The investment in the costumes, sets, research, and salaries of players in one view alone represents vast sums, and this mine of fact, action, and setting is available to the history teacher at the rate of fifteen cents each.

In addition to the inimitable action stills are the technical production stills which consist of photographs taken of documents, old manuscripts, furniture, interior scenes, and authentic source objects necessary to the accurate production of sets, background, and atmosphere. For instance, the production stills in "The Courtship of Miles Standish" include scores of photographs of everything from an astrolabe to interior scenes in colonial dwellings.

The value of the production stills for authentic objective material and the action stills for costuming, atmosphere, action and human experience is unequalled, unexplored, and unexploited. These incomparable creations are new to history instruction, as moving pictures are comparatively new, but once history teachers discover this mine of material, they will draw upon a source of what is often genuine scholarship, artistry, and dramatic appeal which it is hard to describe or even designate without the use of superlatives.

There is no way to secure these stills but to go on the

still hunt for them. If the numbers of the desired negatives are known, they may be purchased by writing to the company producing the picture. But as a picture soon runs its course and becomes defunct in a few months, the full sets of these stills are seldom available except in New York.

To aid in making a representative selection from the hundreds of stills on the more recent historical productions (the stills on Ben Hur alone cover eight huge volumes of over one thousand photographs), we will be glad to supply numbers and titles for the most useful still pictures on the following productions:

Ben Hur, The Three Musketeers, Robin Hood, The Hunchback of Notre Dame, Romola, The Sea Hawk, Scaramouche, The Orphans of the Storm, Madame Sans Gene, The Volga Boatman, The Courtship of Miles Standish, The Scarlet Letter, Little Old New York, Janice Meredith, America, As No Man Has Loved, Old Ironsides, The Covered Wagon, The Iron Horse, The Pony Express, Abraham Lincoln, The Vanishing American, The Rough Riders, The Big Parade.

Still photographs from The Chronicles of America will be found to make a library in themselves. A selected list of 170 of the best stills from the following phases will be sent gladly upon application:

Columbus, Jamestown, The Pilgrims, The Puritans, The Frontier Woman, Peter Stuyvesant, Wolfe and Montcalm, The Gateway to the West, Daniel Boone, Eve of the Revolution, The Declaration of Independence, Alexander Hamilton, Vincennes, Yorktown, Dixie.

The following New York addresses of some of the leading motion picture companies may prove helpful:

Associated Exhibitors (Pathé), 35 W. 45th Street.

Fox, 55th Street and Tenth Avenue.

First National, 383 Madison Avenue.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, 1540 Broadway.

Paramount, 485 Fifth Avenue.

Universal, 730 Fifth Avenue.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

Certain of the special large-size photogravures appearing as supplements in the National Geographic Magazine may be secured separately, as:

The Lost City of the Incas.

Alaska, Valley of the Ten Thousand Smokes.

Size: 23 x 9 inches. 50 cents each.

National Geographic Society, Sixteenth and M Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

Nearly all the portraits in the National Portrait Gallery have been photographed, but the most representative selection can be made from the groups arranged for the sale of post-cards. (See below.)

"An Illustrated List of the Portraits," with 122 illustrations and an index of artists is a convenient handbook. 1s.

Size: 6½ x 8½ and 8 x 10. Enlargements in various sizes. 1s. to 2s. 6d.

Secretary, National Portrait Gallery, St. Martin's Place, London, W. C. 2.

Collections of the portraits in monochrome can be secured from the Oxford University Press, in four volumes, bound or unbound, 150 portraits to a volume, with biographical sketches by C. E. L. Fletcher.

Vol. I. 1400-1600. 103 portraits.

II. 1600-1700. 131 "

III. 1700-1800. 114 "

IV. 1800-1850. 137 "

Size: 7½ x 10½. Enclosed separately in envelope, 4 sets, 7s. 6d. Bound, 12s. 6d. a vol. or 45s. for the four.

Oxford University Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, London, E. C. 4.

NEWSPAPER PHOTOGRAPHS.

Pictures of current events of importance may be secured from such news agencies as Underwood and Underwood, Harris and Ewing, The International Newsreel Agency, etc. As these are genuine photographs and are designed for

exclusive use in news publications, they are high in price and even when no longer current, are still expensive. However, with certain subjects, such as photographs of Woodrow Wilson, Harding, and Coolidge, the Versailles Peace Conference, the first air flight around the world, the inauguration ceremonial, the opening of the tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen, the signing of the Locarno Peace Pact, etc., the nature and the value of the photographs amply justify the expenditure.

Harris and Ewing specialize in portraits, carrying photographs of persons of prominence in and about Washington, D. C., for the past twenty years. An especially significant set is composed of portraits of the seventy-five delegates to the Peace Conference in 1918, when Mr. Harris was invited by President Wilson to take charge of the photography.

Size: 8 x 10. \$3.00 ea. Special to schools.

Size: 8 x 10 inches. \$1.50 each (for educational use only). In thousand lots, 50 cents each.

Underwood and Underwood, 417 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

International Newsreel Corporation, 226-238 William Street, New York.

ORBIS PICTUS. WELTKUNSTBUCHER.

Twenty volumes of 48 selected illustrations on the cultural history of various countries, in black and white, with a detailed introduction to each volume. The following on Assyrian, Greek, and African sculpture are useful, the latter for its similarity with primitive and prehistoric art beginnings and for comparison with the perfection of the Greek:

III. Frühgriechische Plastik.

VII. Afrikanische Plastik.

XIX. Assyrische Plastik.

Size: 7½ x 10½. 3 m. ea.

Ernst Wasmuth, A.-G., Berlin, W. 8.

ORBIS TERRARUM.

This is the German version of the well-known Picturesque Series, which consists of about thirty-five projected volumes designed to be a complete survey of the culture, architecture, scenery, and daily life of the principal peoples of the earth. Though the series covers the geography, geology, botany, and ethnography of the countries projected, as a supplement to the map atlas, there are many numbers which are of concentrated value for their delineation of art history, crafts, architectural monuments, scenic beauties, and popular custom, as:

Holdt and Hofmannsthal, Greece.

Hielscher, Italy.

Hoppé, Great Britain and Ireland.

Borchardt, Egypt and Abyssinia.

Each volume contains some 250 to 300 full-page pictures (some volumes 170 to 200), with a complete introduction (in English).

The photography is masterly, the play of light and shade, the point of view, the detail, and the soft tones contributing towards an effect which is soothing, gratifying, and stimulating. A close study by the pupils of the Ancient History classes of such a volume as Hielscher's "The Eternal City," compiled with additions from the volume on Italy, will pass through the pages of the textbook the restorative alambic of a refreshing breeze. The pictures have a charm, an element of personal appreciation, and a literary quality all their own which distinguishes them both in composition and as exceptional products of the engraver's art.

Size: 12 x 9¼. M. 22 and 26 each. "The Eternal City," M. 12.50.

Brentano's, New York City, N. Y.

Ernst Wasmuth A.-G., Markgrafenstrasse 31, Berlin W 8.

Size: 8 x 10½. \$2.00 the set.

PEOPLE'S LIFE AND WORK SERIES.

A pictorial chronicle of English social history, "The Life and Work of the English People," from the conquest through the eighteenth century, in six volumes, carefully

selected from thousands of contemporary manuscripts, drawings, prints, etc., by Dorothy Hartley and Margaret M. Elliot. Each volume covers one century of time and contains 48 full-page plates of some 150 figures, with full descriptive notes, on the crafts, industries, daily life, transportation, warfare, agriculture, etc., of the period. With a full introduction and descriptive notes, maps, analytical index, etc., drawn entirely from source material.

Had there been a more consecutive arrangement of illustrations and the excellent introductory notes, this series might have proved a notable addition to the limited supply of *bilderatlases*.

Size: $6\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$. 4s. per vol.

B. T. Batsford, Ltd., Art and Technical Publishers, 94 High Holborn, London.

PERRY PICTURES.

Thousands of prints in black and white or sepia tone on American and European history, biography, sculpture, painting, architecture. Over one hundred views pertain particularly to American history. Attractive booklets, such as those on Raphael and Rembrandt, containing the best works of the artist, together with a short criticism and biographical sketch, may be added to the Mentor numbers on the same subject and used profitably as a basis for class reports on the Renaissance. 35 cents each.

Size: $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ inches. 2 cents each for 25 more. \$2.00 per hundred.

Size: 7×9 inches. Boston edition (Sepia) on rough paper, 4 cents each for 15 or more.

Perry Pictures Corporation, Malden, Massachusetts.

PICTURESQUE SERIES.

This is the English version of the German series of Ernst Wasmuth's, "Orbis Terrarum. Die Länder der Erde im Bild," now in the course of active publication, which occurs also in French, Spanish, Italian, and German. The books consist of excellent photographic reproductions in sepia of the architecture, sculpture, scenery, and people of the various countries covered, with a short introductory explanation to each volume. The series when complete is designed to cover the five continents in about 35 volumes, from Scandinavia to Madagascar, and China to Peru.

The following contain a satisfactory proportion of historical subjects:

1. Hielscher, Italy.
2. Holdt, Greece.
3. Brehme, Mexico. (Aztecs.)
4. Hielscher, The Eternal City: Rome.
5. Hürlimann, France.
6. Borchardt, Egypt and Abyssinia.

Illustrations vary from 110 in the volume on Rome, to 176, 270, and 300 in the larger numbers.

Size: 9×12 inches. The prices vary, from 12.50 m. for the paper-covered copy on Rome (17.50 bound in cloth), to 26 m. (paper), and 35 m. (cloth) for the larger volumes of 300 and over pages.

Ernst Wasmuth, A.-G., Berlin, W. 8.

Brentano's, 1 W. 47th Street, N. Y.

ROMA: RUINAE.

Twenty artistic reproductions of Roman ruins in sepia, printed on heavy book paper and enclosed in a portfolio, from the German, "Kunstmappen des Roma Kunst." The contents include the Roman Forum, Via Sacra, Colosseum, Palatine Hill, Thermae of Caracalla, Appian Way, etc.

This work is the first of a series and may be followed by others.

Size: $8 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$. \$2.25 the set.

A. Bruderhausen, 47 W. 47th Street, N. Y.

SCHRIFTEN DES KUNSTGESCHICHTLICHEN SEMINARS MARBURG

Loose paper-covered books on architecture and sculpture, produced by the Marburg Art Institute, somewhat similar to the "Blauen Büchern" Series, designed for popular sale and appreciation, a kind of Everyman Series in

art under the general title, "Marburger Kunstbücher für Jedermann."

The pictures are of good quality in black and white, about sixty full-page illustrations to a volume, preceded by a short introductory explanation in German. The three volumes of value for Ancient History classes are:

Olympische Kunst (Greek sculpture).

Griechische Tempel (Corinth, Olympia, Athens).

Tempel Italiens (Greek and Roman temples in Italy).

Size: $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$. Paper, 3 Rm. each.

Kunstgeschichtlichen Seminars der Universität Marburg, 1924, Frankfurt, Germany.

B. H. Blackwell, Ltd. 50-51 Broad Street, Oxford, England.

SOUTH KENSINGTON SCIENCE MUSEUM, LONDON.

A valuable addition to the scarce illustrative material on recent industrial and economic history are the photographs of models, original instruments, and drawings in the London Science Museum, the prime source for all realia on the Industrial Revolution. For an idea of the extensive material available on James Watt and the first steam engine, consult the "Catalog of the Watt Centenary Exhibition." H. M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2. 1s.

Useful photographs are the following:

19270. Working model of Newcomen's engine.

21531. Watt's original cabinet steam engine.

21532. Sectional model of Watt's cabinet steam engine.

1838. Stephenson's locomotive, "The Rocket."

Other material includes a photograph of the original biplane in which Captain Alcock flew across the Atlantic, June 14, 1919 (1154), a model of the first Montgolfier balloon (1737), a Zeppelin model (1649), and others showing the development of air navigation from its beginnings to the present.

Numbers and titles for some thirty of the best photographs will be supplied on application, as no list is published by the museum.

In ordering photographs, as with all the South Kensington Museums, the titles should be specified as desired.

Size: 10×12 inches. 2s. ea.

The Science Museum, South Kensington, London, S. W. 7.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

Photographs of the Mayflower and the Santa Maria, useful in constructing ship models, may be secured from the Smithsonian Institute (United States National Museum), Washington, D. C.

Large numbers of photographs of the wives of the presidents, historical boats, such as the "Half-Moon," of Henry Hudson; the John Fitch steamboat, the first steamer to cross the Atlantic, the Savannah, early locomotives, and other Americana are available in great profusion.

A few illustrations are:

4,086B. Jefferson's desk used in writing the Declaration of Independence.

30,575. Lincoln Life Mask.

10,703. Star-Spangled Banner.

29,339. Washington collection in case.

Size: 8×10 inches. 50 cents ea.

Mr. A. J. Olmsted, United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

TABLEAUX D'ENSEIGNEMENT.

The 160 plates or so from the Nouveau Larousse Illustré, the French dictionary-encyclopedia in 8 volumes (with a supplement of 6 volumes) are printed separately in two loosely enclosed paper-covered books, to avoid the calamity of the young son of the family tearing up the shelf de luxe edition to get the colored pictures.

Vol. I has a number of useful sheets on arms, armor, the beaux-arts, artillery, aviation, cavalry, manuscripts, miniatures, etc., with the illustrations assembled to show the historical development in customary encyclopedic fashion.

The colored plates of Vol. II contain a few historical

subjects as those on costume, colored glass, etc.

Size: 10 x 12½. 49 fr., 2 vols.

Librairie Larousse, 13-17 Rue Montparnasse, Paris, France.

THISTLE PICTORIAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

A. Thistle Prints.

An extensive system of tens of thousands of negatives on transportation, sculpture, architecture, history, industries, natural products, naval and marine history, etc. Additional views not listed in the series of catalogs are available, as the large accretions year by year make this series a vast collection from which complete libraries of views can be supplied on almost every conceivable locality and subject.

As the subjects listed are original negatives only any desired medium may be specified from carbon, bromides, and platinum prints, to hand-colored photographs, transparencies, and panoramas. The best practical finish is the Library Print, printed in black and white upon extra heavy, stiff photographic paper not requiring additional pasteboard mounting.

Titles are classified as follows:

- Catalogue P. Sec. 1. American Scenes and Architecture.
- Catalogue P. Sec. 2. Marine and Naval Subjects.
- Catalogue Q. Sec. 1. American Subjects.
- Catalogue Q. Sec. 2. Foreign Subjects.
- Catalogue S. Sec. 1. Educational Subjects.

To aid in making a selection from the thousands of titles, special classified lists are issued on architecture, sculpture, bronzes, transportation, history, and art.

Representative titles are the following:

- 01747. Rogers, Bronze rotunda doors, U. S. Capitol.
- 019811. Stage Coach on the Western plains.
- 071180. Colonial living room, Paul Revere House, Boston.
- 014216. Senate Chamber, Capitol.
- 017400. Cabinet Room, White House.

The entire series on the Capitol at Washington, the White House, Mt. Vernon, Colonial architecture, and interior scenes from colonial homes, are all of particular utility.

Size: 8 x 10 inches, \$1.00 each. In assortments of 100, 25 per cent. discount. In lots of 500 at a time, 40 per cent. discount.

B. Thistle Color Reproductions in History and Geography.

A series of 100 selected views on American history and geography in full color, in two portfolios of one hundred subjects each.

- Series A. Historical.
- Series B. Geographical.

These reproductions by the nature of the subject-matter and the excellent quality of the coloring, form one of the most valuable and effective sets of American history supplementary material published.

Typical subjects are the following:

- 53828. Canopy over Plymouth Rock.
- 53634. Witch House, Salem.
- 53735. Liberty Bell, Independence Hall, Philadelphia.
- 53550. Minute Man Statue, Concord.
- 53527. Surrender Monument, Vicksburg.
- 54074. Highwater Mark, Gettysburg, etc.

About half the set on history contains views of strictly historical value, as a number are merely scenic or literary in character. Aside from the Missions, homes of authors, etc., about forty views only are historically serviceable. A list of the one hundred subjects in each set may be secured by writing to the agent or publishers.

Size: 7 x 9 inches, 50 cents each, 25 per cent. educational discount. Set of 100, \$30.00. Set of 40, \$15.00.

A limited number of the foreign AAC colored photographs may be secured at 60 cents, less the 25 per cent. discount.

C. Museum Prints.

Superb reproductions of the best subjects in the leading art galleries and public buildings of America. A partial list of museums includes the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Corcoran Art Gallery, and the Boston Museum of

Fine Arts. These prints by their great beauty seem to mark the highest point to which the monotone interpretation of color work can go.

A series of reproductions of the many paintings from the museums represented not only supplies a desirable background and atmosphere for historical fact, but familiarizes students with the location of the great American owned paintings and with the idea that the art collections of this country are rapidly assuming importance in competition with the older galleries of Europe. In contrasting the cultural centers of Athens and Florence with the growing art sentiment in America, a few reproductions of famous canvases owned in private collections in this country may be utilized to excellent advantage.

Representative titles are the following:

- M29897. Muller, Charlotte Corday in Prison.
- M186. Vela, Last days of Napoleon I.
- M365. Peale, George Washington at Valley Forge.
- M263. Birch, Battle of Lake Erie, etc.

Excellent reproductions may also be secured of the Alexander murals in the Library of Congress on the Evolution of the Book and the historical series in the rotunda of the Capitol.

Size: 10 x 12 inches. \$1.50 each, 25 per cent. educational discount.

Detroit Publishing Company, Dept. L, 471 Fifth Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

THOMPSON PUBLISHING COMPANY.

A series of thousands of subjects on the architecture, sculpture, painting, biography, and history of Europe and America. Sixty views alone are published of the sculptures of the Parthenon, and 130 portraits of statesmen, generals, and inventors. One hundred and seventy-five subjects are available in American history.

Size: 8 x 10 inches. Blue prints, 10 cents each. \$1.00 per dozen. Black and white, 50 cents each. Complete catalog, 15 cents.

Thompson Publishing Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY PRINTS.

A detailed library of carefully selected subjects, planned and executed by scholars for intensive and progressive study. Designed to be used parallel with the text and incorporated as a definite part of class instruction.

While the selections included amount frequently to minutiae unnecessary to high school classes, the scholarly arrangement and the chronological and logical development of the series, set these prints in content and organization far above anything else of their kind.

The following sets, of 500 views each, can also be secured bound in book form, at \$5.00 each:

- Series A. Greek and Roman Sculpture.
- B. Early Italian Art.
- C. Later Italian Art.
- D. The Art of Netherlands and Germany.

Series A, B, and C have handbooks at \$1.50 each (\$1.00 when purchased with bound volumes of prints) which are concise dictionaries of fact covering the artists or periods studied. As the prints are supplied at the cheap rate of 1½ cents each, it is possible to discard the numbers which cannot be placed in the hands of the students, and still have a satisfactory investment.

Sets of selected subjects are supplied in the following groups:

Subject	Number of Views
Egyptian Sculpture	25
Egyptian History	48
Greek History	159
Roman History	140
English History	130
French History	91
American History	41

Catalogue manuals which give brief notes in explanation of each picture are valuable where the views are placed in the stereopticon for projection upon the screen.

Size: $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ inches. Single prints, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents each. \$1.50 per hundred.

The University Prints, Newton, Mass.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

Like the Metropolitan Museum, the Neues and Altes Museums in Berlin, and the Anderson and Alinari collections of the treasures of France, Greece, and Italy, there is almost no limit to the subjects available in photographic form from the twelve acres of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, familiarly known as the South Kensington Museum. Here alone there are 200 volumes of photographs, with some 56,000 negatives.

Fortunately, these may be sifted down to about fifty which are pertinent, without arousing the sense of helplessness, apathy, and confusion which results from infinite multiplication. The following are useful subjects:

Illuminated Manuscripts.

23975, 23977, 23990, 33820, 33821.

Bayeux Tapestry.

20078-20085, inc.

Portraits.

52984, 53005, 52998.

Costume pictures may also be secured in any number.

The chief value of the collection is in its application to modern domestic and industrial art, and it is difficult to make a selection of the most useful historical subjects from the printed lists. A list of 50 subjects selected from the mass will be supplied by the writer on application.

Write for the list of publications, particularly illustrated guide books and catalogues, to aid in making a proper selection.

H. M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2.

The following guide books will be found useful:

5A. Monuments of early Christian art.

60 E. I. D. Illuminated MSS. Pt. II.

100 T. The Bayeux Tapestry.

90 T. The Collection of Costumes.

85 E. I. D. Drawings of old London.

The number of plates varies from 8 to 26. Prices, 1s. to 3s. 3d.

Detailed lists of photographs from the official negatives on architecture, metalwork, woodwork, furniture, costumes, etc., may be secured by consulting the printed list of publications.

Size: $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$, 1s. 3d. 10×12 , 2s. Bromide enlargements are also available in various sizes.

Director, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London, S. W. 7.

VIRTUE AND CO. INTERNATIONAL ART SERIES.

A collection of 120 famous pictures in full color, in 12 parts of 10 illustrations each, including about 15 which are historical. These few, however, are inimitable in coloring and general execution.

Color photography has only recently been perfected to a state where the subtleties of great masterpieces can be reproduced in the actual colors of the original, and the series on International Art by Virtue and Co. of London, is a notable example of this achievement.

Illustrations are:

Alma Tadema: The Frigidarium.

Philippoteaux: Charge of the French Cuirassiers at Waterloo.

Ingres: Joan of Arc.

Delacroix: Entry of Crusaders into Constantinople.

Champaigne: Cardinal Richelieu.

Though the plates are not sold apart from the chief divisions (volumes of ten pictures), if there was sufficient demand, the company would cause a rearrangement of the subjects so that those of historical application fell in one group. Eighteen of the 120 are in full color, the remaining in black and white.

Lightly bound and mounted on stiff art paper, easily detached for separate display. Enclosed in a box portfolio.

Size: 11×15 inches. 6s. a division. 45s. the set.

Virtue and Co., Ltd., 7 City Garden Row, City Road, London, N. 1.

WORLD WAR.

Among the best pictorial histories of the World War is the compendium of illustrations from L'Illustration, issued from week to week during the course of the war, and now collected in two huge volumes, entitled "L'Album de la Guerre," containing thousands of photographs, drawings, maps, double-page color plates, colored portraits, charts, and plans of all kinds, interspersed with the typical current text matter.

Size: $11\frac{1}{4} \times 15$ inches. 250 fr. the set of 2 vols.

L'Illustration, 13 rue Saint-Georges, Paris.

Brentano's, Librairies-Commissionnaires, 37 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris.

A more deliberate historical work from the critical standpoint is the set of two volumes, "La France Héroïque et ses Alliés, 1914-1919," created by the Librairie Larousse to complete the continuity of the "Histoire de France Illustrée" in two volumes and the "Histoire de France Contemporaine" (q. v.), making a continuous history of France from the beginnings to the present time, in five large, exhaustively illustrated tomes.

The collection on the World War from L'Illustration contains more cuts, plates, and figures by actual number than the two volumes of Larousse, but the text of the latter is more consecutive, and the 1320 black and white photographs and drawings, and 40 maps and colored plates are excellently well selected and arranged, carrying as many impressions instantly through the eye by imagery, as through the slower medium by word to the brain.

Size: $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12\frac{1}{4}$. Paper, 160 fr. Cloth, 250 fr.

Librairie Larousse, 13-17 Rue Montparnasse, Paris.

VII

Photostat Negatives and Autograph Facsimiles

Like motion-picture stills the photostat negative is a hitherto unexplored source of priceless historical material. These are photographs taken of documents, seals, charters, maps, letters, etc., in the great depositories of this country and England. By reproducing the medium upon which the law, treaty, proclamation, or correspondence appears and its present condition subject to the action of time the student is given a real impression of the problems of the historian in handling and weighing historical evidence. In the case of the negative (white on black) creases, breaks, and peculiarities in the texture of the paper produce a vivid impression of the actuality of the facts of history. For instance, in the photograph of Jefferson's draft of the Declaration of Independence the underlining of the words, "Christian King," and the shaky tracing of the word "Man" hold a world of meaning.

This is the purest kind of source material and supplies the nearest approach to the ideal of actual handling of the document itself. The duplication of the first negative or positive is cheap enough to permit providing certain subjects in quantities sufficient to supply an entire class with the means of examining, criticising, and evaluating some significant historical paper. Without entering into the mysteries of palaeography, epigraphy, or diplomatics an adventure may be conducted with thirty

photostat negatives of the signatures to the Declaration of Independence into the realm of historical criticism which will give the student a new appreciation and understanding of what constitutes the "science" of history.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

A full series of facsimiles of autographs in the British Museum is produced as part of the extensive publications of the institution, in the form of five volumes of thirty plates each, with a separate sheet bearing the translation or transcription, and a short descriptive note.

Nothing can take the place of these holographs for source study and the low cost justifies duplication in quantities of significant manuscripts such as the signatures of English commanders against the Spanish Armada, for individual examination in a laboratory period.

Each series has some 10 or 12 literary subjects, the remaining being historical. The 2d and 6th series are now out of print.

A colotype facsimile of the Magna Charta with a Latin transcription and English translation is supplied at 2s.

A list of the facsimiles of autographs will be supplied upon application.

Size: 11 x 17 inches. Single plates, 6d. A series of 30 plates, 7s. 6d.

Oxford University Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, London, E. C. 4.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The following documents, diaries, letters, etc., in the Library of Congress may be photographed, providing it is shown that the use made of the material is to be of a serious character:

1. Signatures to the Declaration of Independence.
2. Facsimile of parts of Jefferson's original draft of the Declaration of Independence.
3. Signatures to the Constitution.
4. Franklin's letter to Strahan, July 5, 1775.
5. Letter of President Monroe to a friend, explaining our national policy, October 17, 1823.
6. Second draft of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.
7. South Carolina's Ordinance to secede from the Union, December 20, 1860.

In the case of the last, the original has disappeared, but facsimiles are made from another facsimile in the possession of the Manuscripts Division.

A complete list of all the correspondence and papers in the Library of Congress is given in the "Handbook of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress," for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 65 cents.

The collection of political cartoons from Jackson's Administration to the Grant-Greeley campaign of 1872 may also be photographed. There is no complete list published, but the subjects for any particular period will be sent upon request. Write D. E. Roberts, Chief Assistant of the Division of Prints, Library of Congress.

As the Library of Congress does not have the facilities for producing prints in large quantities, and, in fact, undertakes the work of photoduplication in the nature of a favor as its appropriation does not cover the cost of the work, it is necessary to go to any map or blueprint concern for duplicates.

Size: 17¼ x 21¼. 40 cents for each negative (white on black) or positive (black on white).

Size: 11½ x 13¼. 25 cents.

John C. Fitzpatrick, Chief of the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The following documents in the Department of State may be photographed:

1. First and last pages of Jefferson's Neutrality Proclamation, No. 14, of July 2, 1807.
2. Declaration of war against Great Britain, June 18,

1812.

3. Declaration of war against Mexico, May 13, 1846.

4. President Fillmore's Fugitive Slave Proclamation, February 18, 1851.

5. Four pages of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. Tyler Bennett, Chief of the Division of Publications, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

VIII

Picture Atlases

Collections of pictures in the form of texts designed for intensive use upon the European model are not available in this country. For want of a better name the German term, "Bilderatlas," or the French, "Album Historique" must be used, and the fact that we have no equivalent words in our educational terminology is significant of the rudimentary state in which picture instruction finds itself in America.

It is noticeable that the most effective wall pictures, colored charts, models, and picture atlases are continental in conception and execution, and have been imported by such companies as Denoyer-Geppert and A. J. Nystrom for want of better or even equivalent material produced on this side of the Atlantic. France, Belgium, England, Holland, and the older educational institutions of other countries of Europe make use of pictures as an intensive part of class instruction and not merely as spasmodic supplementary material introduced as an after-thought, without purpose or direction. There the "Picture Atlas" bears to the textbook the same relation as the map atlas to the geography, and no one undertakes to teach the one without the other.

In the Continental Picture Atlas the half-tone cuts, line drawings, diagrams, and colored plates are selected with infinite and scholarly care, arranged in definite order, and accompanied by a condensed explanatory text which requires the use of the mental faculties in high degree. They are, in fact, at the antipodes from merely entertaining "picture books." Used parallel with the text and as constantly and intensively, the picture atlas supplies more than entertainment and enrichment—it provides a definite source of laboratory material, which, with the series of indispensable wall charts and models, holds the same relation to history as the test tube and bunsen burner to chemistry.

The nearest approach in this country to the foreign Picture Atlas is the new Pageant of America, of which five volumes have already been published by Yale University Press, and the Pictorial History of California, recently issued by the University of California Extension Division, under the direction of Edward Mayer. Here the subject-matter is broad in range, harmonious in conception, and produced by a professional and searching scholarship. The set is a real contribution to the teaching of national as well as state history, and forms a new departure in history instruction which may find many imitators and may eventually lead to the production of the first picture atlas in America. When the first Bilderatlas is finally produced in English upon the style

of the German Luckenbach or the French Album Historique, a step will have been taken in history instruction which could hardly be measured by the seven-league boots.

There is some question as to whether, if such particular national works as Larousse's "Histoire de France Illustrée" be included as picture atlases, the same should not be true of a number of English collections, as the new People's Life and Work series or Longman's Historical Illustrations. However, there is a distinction between collections of pictures logically arranged and thoroughly explained by means of amplified titles, and those in which picture and text are synchronized and where the text is of mutual importance with the picture and vice versa. Furthermore, such editions as Larousse, Armand Colin, and some of the Dutch bilderatlases, though national in inception, may be considered as representative enough of general European history to be included in the group.

ALBUMS D'ARMAND DAYOT.

A complete pictorial history of France in 11 large quarto oblong volumes, with an entirely unique and valuable collection of reproductions of autographs, objects, paintings, sculptures, medals, drawings, and designs of the times, composing a veritable mine of source material for European history from the Gauls to the Franco-Prussian War and after.

Any number of the illustrations are large full-page cuts, better adapted for illustrative purposes than Larousse's "Histoire de France Illustrée," but the edition, unfortunately, loses in effectiveness by inferior printing.

The proportion of illustrations to text is larger than Larousse's similar edition, and for the price in paper-covered volumes, there is no better value in the field of historical albums.

The volumes run from 130 to 300 p. each, with hundreds and sometimes thousands of illustrations in one volume.

Representative books are the following:

1. Le Moyen Age.
2. Louis XIV.
4. De la Régence à la Révolution. (Life in the eighteenth century.)
5. Le Révolution française.
6. Napoléon.
8. Journées révolutionnaires. (Revolutions of 1830-1848.)
9. Le Second Empire.

The last volume, "Histoire Contemporaine par l'Image" is a compendium of the last six volumes on the French Revolution, Napoleon, the Restoration, later revolutions, Second Empire, and the Franco-Prussian War, and is an excellent pictorial collocation of the years 1789-1872 from contemporary documents and illustrative source material.

Seven volumes are procurable in either paper or bound in heavy cloth, the remainder only in cloth. Some volumes are now out of print, but complete sets can be secured for a time in limited number.

Size: 13¼ x 10¼. Paper, 20 to 30 fr. Cloth, 65 to 100 fr. Complete set of 11 vols. in cloth, 855 fr.

Librairies E. Flammarion, Service Magasins, 4 Rue Rotrou, Paris.

BLUMLEIN, BILDER AUS DEM ROMISCH-GERMANISCHEN KULTURLEBEN.

A brief bilderatlas of middle European history, ancient and medieval, characterized by inferior printing, containing about 371 figures on 120 pages, interspersed with a complete running text. Domestic and industrial tools and utensils, implements, buildings, armament, sculpture, games.

Size: 8 x 10½ in. M. 5.

R. Oldenbourg, Dörnberg Str. 1, Berlin, Germany.

DUTCH PICTURE-ATLASES.

Bilderatlases in Dutch and Belgian history containing many illustrations for general European history as a result of the close connection between Germany, England, and the Low Countries, are the following:

1. Album Historique de la Belgique. By H. Can der Linden and H. Obreen. 15 fl.
2. Groote Platenatlas ten gebruike bij her onderwijs in de Vaderlandsche. By Dr. M. G. de Boer and H. Hettema. 3.75 fl.
3. Groote Platenatlas Algemeene Geschiedenis. 3.75 fl.
4. Nederland's Vroegste Geschiedenis in Beeld. By Dr. J. H. Holwerda. (Early Dutch History.) 4.25 fl.
5. Nederlandsche Historieprenten (1555-1900). By G. Van Rijn. 2 vols., 7.55 fl.
6. Platen-Atlas. By A. J. Van der Meulen. 12 fl.

Martinus Nijhoff, Lange Voorhout 9, te's—Gravenhage, Holland.

M. Dijkhoffz, Plaats 27, 's—Gravenhage, Holland.

A. W. Sijthoff's Uitgeversmaatschappij, Doezastraat 1, Leiden, Holland.

HISTOIRE DE FRANCE ILLUSTRÉE.

Larousse's illustrated history of France, in two volumes, from the beginning to the end of the war of 1870, hangs upon the border of so-called albums historique, due to the proportion of text to illustrative matter. The third supplementary volume, the "Histoire de France Contemporaine," covering the years 1871 to 1913, has too small a proportion of plates and figures to be classed as a picture-text. The first two volumes, however, have a wide field of usefulness in general European history, covering in great detail the Gauls, Romans, heraldry, castles, feudalism, Gothic architecture, the history of costume, Joan of Arc, the ancient régime, the French Revolution, etc.

The first volume contains 1020 photographs and illustrations in black and white and 24 color plates, besides numerous maps and plans. Both volumes together contain some 2175 illustrations, including about 45 large color plates divided into many parts.

Two vols., paper, 165 fr. Bound, 280 fr.

A practical and unique arrangement, which offers grateful opportunities in the construction of an historical pictorial library, is the privilege offered of separate purchase of any leaves which may contain plates in color or particularly significant illustrations desired for separate mounting. As a leaf and a half in quarto contains 12 pages, a purchase of several leaves at 2 fr. 75 a leaf may net a dozen or so plates and illustrations from contemporary drawings, paintings, medals, costumes, manuscripts, relics, and other objective traces. As pictures go these represent the science of history on a maturer and subtler basis than as mere decorative features, designed to relieve somewhat the monotony of the printed page.

The number of the leaf is printed in the lower right hand corner so that specific sheets can be ordered at will.

This arrangement not only offers opportunities for separate mounting and cutting, but the fruitful duplication of particularly desirable leaves in quantities for class-study. Thus leaves 12 to 17 on society and civilization in the Middle Ages include about 215 black and white cuts and 6 colored plates of castles, knights, costumes, domestic interiors, peasant life, architectural features of the cathedrals of France, armor, and early Christian sculpture.

The "Histoire Générale des Peuples de l'Antiquité à nos Jours," also by Maxime Petit, is a general history in three volumes from pre-history to the World War, containing about the same proportion of illustrations to text as the "Histoire de France Illustrée." Paper, 195 fr. Cloth, 255 fr.

A similar work is the "Nouvelle Histoire Universelle" in four volumes, by Albert Malet, published by Hachette, Paris, but though there are many cuts and figures, the

general composition classifies it only as an "illustrated history," and histories containing illustrations are as the sands of the sea.

Size: 9 1/4 x 12 1/4.

Librairie Larousse, 13-17 Rue Montparnasse, Paris.

LEHUGEUR, HISTOIRE DE FRANCE.

An elementary pictorial history of France in two volumes, the first volume on the origins of the French state, feudalism, the monarchy and the Revolution, consisting of 100 sheets of about 4 illustrations each; the second volume, "L'Histoire Contemporaine," on France since 1815, of 60 sheets, with a brief historical summary and descriptive titles.

The volumes are characterized by inferior printing and general execution, though the illustrations will be found to have a certain value.

Size: 9 x 13 in. 22 fr.

A. Lahure, Imprimeur-Editeur, 9 Rue de Fleurus, Paris.

LUCKENBACH, KUNST UND GESCHICHTE.

A German Bilderatlas in three volumes, Vol. I, Ancient; Vol. II, Medieval and Modern; and Vol. III, Modern, each volume with about 230 illustrations (Vol. III, 119) and a complete running text.

The German titles are as follows:

I. Altertum.

II. Mittelalter und Neuzeit bis zum Ausgang des 18. Jahrhunderts.

III. Neuzeit v. Ausgang des 18. Jahrh. an.

Even though the text is in German, the drawings, scales, and colored half-tone reproductions form a valuable supply for projects in the way of hand-made models and charts. To the teacher they are invaluable for reference in connection with the questions which are constantly arising as to the historical correctness of costume plays, backgrounds in historical motion pictures, and the objective details which produce the atmosphere in novels and short stories.

Size: 8 x 10 inches. 3.20 m. per vol. Bound together in one vol., 8.50 m. Abridged edition, 4 m.

R. Oldenbourg, Dörnberg Str. 1, Berlin.

A German bilderatlas particularly devoted to early national history, but containing much useful material on the Romans, in Blümlein's "Bilder aus dem Römisch-Germanischen Kulturleben," with 371 figures interspersed with a complete running text.

Size: 8 x 10 1/2 inches. 5 m.

R. Oldenbourg, Dörnberg Str. 1, Berlin.

Warnecke's "Kunstgeschichtliches Bilderbuch" is hardly a bilder-atlas in the strict sense, as the text and illustrations appear in separate volumes. The 53 pages of cuts, with many figures to a page in the picture volume, are of high quality and include many valuable illustrations on Egyptian, Greek, and Roman sculpture, architecture, and decoration, coins, grave reliefs, Renaissance art, typical structures of the Middle Ages, together with many drawings, plots, and cross-sections of special architectural features.

The text volume of 171 pages, "Vorschule der Kunstgeschichte. Textbuch zu den Kunstgeschichtlichen Bilderbüchern" contains a detailed explanation of each cut.

Size: 14 x 10 inches. Bilderbuch, 4 m. Text, 2.50 m. Deutsche Kunstverlag, Wilhelmstrasse 69, Berlin, W. 8.

MEDICI TRAVEL BOOKS.

Picture guides profusely illustrated in photogravure and with a running text connecting the photographs with an explanation, limited description, and comment. Each volume contains about 200 illustrations, well reproduced. The volumes on Rome, Venice, and Florence have abundant historical material.

Size: 8 1/2 x 6 1/2 inches. \$2.50 each.

Medici Society of America, Dept. L, 755 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

MUZIK UND PERSCHINKA, KUNST UND LEBEN IM ALTERTUM.

An excellent picture atlas for ancient history.

Size: 9 x 11 1/2 inches.

Leipzig, G. Freytag, 1909.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC PICTURE-TRAVEL SHEETS.

These are Pictorial geographies consisting of reproductions from issues of the National Geographic Magazine, collected together in sets of picture-travel sheets in full-color or half-tone, with full textual material. The following sets are useful.

No. 2. The Indian in America.

No. 5. The United States.

No. 6. Italy.

Size: 9 x 11 inches. \$1.50 per set, or three sets for \$4.00. Forty-eight sheets in a set, contained in a portfolio.

National Geographic Society, Sixteenth and M Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PAGEANT OF AMERICA. YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

From the first New England Primer, with its crude wood blocks, to this prime product of graphic representation, marks a long process of evolution. It would be impossible to say whether the art of printing and engraving, especially in the perfection of the three-color process, may not see as phenomenal a development in the next few years as have marked the last half century. Certainly the new Yale University Press Pageant of America in fifteen volumes is a signal achievement and marks the appearance of the first representative pictorial history of the United States in the entire field of historical literature. In the future years when illustrative material in stipulated forms shall have become an established part of our educational machinery, we will look back upon the advent of the Pageant of America as marking a new school which will have many members and many imitators.

As to the proportion of text to illustration, critical selection, and arrangement, and the nature of the captions, notes, and explanatory letterpress, the Pageant of America has established for years to come the cardinal principles upon which the growing field of bilderatlases will be based. The illustrations are drawn from sculpture groups, both modern and ancient, reconstructions, models, original drawings, and always source illustrations, sketches, maps, portraits, facsimiles of manuscripts, graphs, diagrams, cartoons, charters and seals and mural paintings, not only in the leading art galleries, but in universities, hotels, libraries, and public buildings.

The attributions under the cuts, serving more as the *raison d'être* of the work than merely as illustrative by-products, are a text in themselves, executed with charm and blameless literary style, as well as with an eye to precision and exactness of fact.

As a product of critical scholarship, the work may be classed with the closest exemplars of historiography, for the same principles of external and internal criticism have been employed in the selection of illustrations as are applied to the manuscript or printed source before it may be taken as the basis for any reliable deductions. The "fanciful" picture, though it may be an historical canvas on a formidable scale, where it is merely the creation of imagination, is carefully eschewed, or if utilized for its descriptive elements or as a genuine product of creative art, is subjected to comment, criticism, and correction.

"The Pageant of America" is based on the idea that the history of American farming, American industry, American commerce, American art, American literature, American sport, in a word, the institutional development of America, can be visualized and thereby made more understandable and interesting by means of the extensive use of pictures, maps, and other illustrative materials, arranged in chronological order and accompanied by appropriate narrative, short essays, or captions. In undertaking its preparation and publication, its sponsors felt that the picture as auxiliary to the text had not received the serious attention it deserved. The employment of illustrations in texts had, in their opinion, been incidental rather than a dominating feature. Moreover, they entertained the no-

tion that the few illustrations that were used were often historically incorrect, thus giving inaccurate and distorted views of events and scenes....

"For six years a staff of research workers combed every available source for material. All the important collections, both in the United States and abroad, were examined, thousands of books consulted, and correspondence conducted with a vast number of historical societies. All of the material thus unearthed was in turn carefully appraised in accord with the strictest criteria of the historical method. Where an authentic picture portraying an important point or event was lacking or could not be found, original drawings were prepared by distinguished historical artists....

"Each of the five volumes under review, and these are typical of those which are to follow, contain approximately six hundred and fifty illustrations, and sixty thousand words of text. Each volume is prefaced by a brief essay or outline by the editor which summarily epitomizes its contents. These essays in themselves furnish a sort of topical outline of American history."

Ralph Henry Gabriel, editor.

Size: 10 x 7½ in. Price, \$67.50.

Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn.

PARMENTIER, ALBUM HISTORIQUE.

This is the sine qua non of historical albums, in four volumes by Ernest Lavisse and A. Parmentier, with a thorough running text, which more nearly approaches the ideal balance between descriptive and illustrative matter than the similarly designed Dutch and German works. There is no phase of the period covered that is not treated with thoroughness, specialization, insight, and an infinitely varied selection, that dignifies visual instruction and places it upon the scientific basis which it rightfully deserves. These French historians are not above a recognition of the instant accuracy by which impressions derived from imagery are transmitted to the brain, and in their *Album Historique*, so well known on the continent as to need no introduction, they have created a piece of mature scholarship, the product of technical knowledge, a critical faculty, and the rich, inexhaustible sources of France, which we in America have so far scarcely hoped even to imitate. Truly, if the French albums *Historique* are to be taken as the examples of the best adaptation of illustration to the field of history, "l'image est reine."

The thousands of illustrations are arranged, many on a page, complete, detailed, and infinitely varied. As mechanical products, the volumes are much better than Luckenbach.

This is a work which, without exception, should be in every history department, and the foundation of the slowly accumulated historical laboratory.

Selections from the illustrations are reproduced in enlarged form as charts in the series, "Tableaux Muraux d' Histoire" (q. v.).

The volume divisions are as follows:

I. Le Moyen-Age.

II. Fin du Moyen-Age.

III. Le Seizième et le Dix-Septième siècles.

IV. Le Dix-huitième et le Dix-neuvième siècles.

Size: 10 x 13 inches. Paper, 50 fr. per vol. Cloth, 80 fr. per vol. Certain volumes have been out-of-print in the paper-covered edition.

Librairie Armand Colin, 103 Boulevard St. Michel, Paris.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA.

Some 250 loose-leaf pages with abundant and carefully drafted explanatory material, edited by Dr. Owen C. Coy, of the University of California. As such subjects as the early explorers, Westward migration, the gold rush, and the Union Pacific Railroad are treated with a national rather than a local point of view, the set is invaluable in the teaching of American History.

The edition is printed in sepia, which has been found to be most satisfactory for use in the opaque projector, but the photographic prints, 8 x 10 inches in size, will be

supplied in any desired subjects to schools purchasing a full set.

Size: 8 x 10 inches. \$8.00 a set. Sheets not sold separately.

University of California Extension Division, Edward Mayer, Secretary, Berkeley, California.

Pageant of America.

PICTURE BOOK OF BRITISH HISTORY.

This work, compiled by S. C. Roberts, is in two large volumes: I, from earliest times to 1485; II, from 1485 to 1688. The pictures have been carefully selected for their teaching values; they are excellently reproduced on good paper; and they are accompanied with copious historical explanations.

Published 1914, 1915, by Cambridge University Press. New York: George P. Putnam's Sons.

X

Costume Works

Obviously there can be no attempt to list the multifarious volumes on the history of costume, due to the multiplicity of their number, and the high cost and often rarity of the principal works in this field. Many contain a wealth of illustrative material on furniture, decoration, domestic utensils, implements of war, sea craft, etc., in addition to costumes, as in the case of Racinet's monumental work in six huge volumes, "*Le Costume Historique*," printed in full and perfect color. The wide range of realia included in such editions is indicated in the title of Hottenroth's work, "*Le Costume, Les Armes, Utensiles, Outils des Peuples Anciens et Modernes*," which contains 120 plates in each volume, on all this and more, types Egyptian, Assyrian, Grecian, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Early French, Gothic, German, etc.

A smaller collection of Racinet, consisting of a selection of 325 unbound plates in smaller size, 7½ x 8½, without the text, has been available until recently, with 200 plates in full color or silver, and 125 in cameo. The coloring is better than Hottenroth and the subject-matter is excellent, including a survey of ancient and modern costume, furniture, and utensils, but the plates are small and not to be found anyway, except in second-hand bookshops, where the price varies with the temperature and temperament of the bookseller.

Other similar works are likewise out of print, but once found in the Charing Cross Road shops in London, along the quays or in the Odéon section of Paris, or in some corner shop at home, are many times worth the searching.

Two volumes of Racinet, "*Le Costume Historique*," was once 1500 francs at Brentano's in Paris (Hottenroth 1250 francs), but that is not "according to Hoyle," and there is simply no telling. The lucky or unlucky wanderer may find one for twice or a third that amount.

One of the costume works of highly concentrated value which should be managed even out of a slender budget is Speltz's "*Coloured Ornament of all Historical Styles*," consisting of three volumes of superb

color plates in three and four-color process of ancient and medieval mosaics, frescoes, glass and vase paintings, illuminated manuscripts, etc., reproduced from water colors by Alexander Speltz. The plates are loose, mounted upon thin board, and enclosed in a portfolio, with accompanying text. Vol. I, ancient; II, medieval; III, modern. Size: $14\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$. 3 vols. of 60 plates each. \$15.00 per vol. A. Schumann, Leipzig, Germany.

Other histories of ornament and costume, such as those by Professor Hamlin, of Columbia, on ancient, medieval, Renaissance, and modern ornament, "Le Décoration Egyptienne," by Rene Grandjean, Hottenroth's "Trachten, Haus, Feld, und Kriegsgeräthschaften der Völker Alten und Neuer Zeit," in two volumes, et al., can be multiplied without limit, but they usually contain too large a proportion of reproductions of gold and metal work, ceramics, furniture, textiles, mouldings, frescoes, etc., to be of general use.

X

Miniature and Post Card Editions

One of the chief objects in utilizing the excellent supply of good miniatures available in such editions as the Elson and University prints is to prevent the vandalism committed by students in public and school libraries in their zealous efforts to secure the desired material for the embellishment of their notebooks. When classes are given directions, however, as to the sources of abundant and superior illustrations which may be secured in a less murderous and desolating manner, the mutilation of books and magazines in the library experiences an immediate lapse. Besides being available at a cheap price, many of these miniatures are extraordinarily clear in detail and artistic in finish, and their free use through the notebook and individual handling by students offers one of the richest sources at hand for perpetuating productive historical impressions.

An effective means of encouraging students to secure their own supplies of cheap miniature reproductions is to provide sample sets of the best subjects mounted in an album, with a generous supply of the order lists at hand which all the publishing houses are glad to provide. By this method the students are left themselves to gain a certain familiarity with the details represented and without any suggestions whatever they ask for information about buying small libraries of their favorite pictures, which they want for their own pleasure, and not because they are required for notebook illustrations.

Here, too, as is often the case with music and art, appreciation and familiarity go hand in hand.

Neither is the acquisitive instinct and the pride of ownership to be ignored with the older students any more than with the younger. It is hard to conceive of effective teaching of Caesar's Gallic Wars, the History of California, or the classics of Greek sculpture without the proper illustrative material. While American History is remotely pictorial, Ancient and Medieval History are primarily so, and

in the case of such subjects as the cathedrals, the Roman Forum, and the tournaments of the Feudal period, the explanation and the illustration are identical and inseparable.

In the use of colored illustrations there lies a latent though living appeal. There can be little question but that the emotional value of color is too often neglected in the more rational years of the high school.

In providing students with superior color reproductions, such as the inimitable British Museum colored post-card series and the Artext Juniors, and in supplying such subjects in color in framed pictures upon the wall as the Longman edition of King John signing the Magna Charta or the many pictures of colored ship models, an element of pleasurable stimulus is introduced which has the same therapeutic effect upon questions, problems, drills, and exercises as music to the patient upon the operating table. (The comparison is studied.)

If the commercial and gymnasium classes with their Victrolas, pianos, and music records utilize the emotions as a means of generating energy and reducing fatigue, why should not the history classes, even though they may not teach the pyramids to the suppressed strains of Aida, nevertheless draw upon light and shadow, line and color in the frequent and omnipresent reproductions of the great canvases and sculptures of the world as a means of warming the heart and lighting the brain?

POST-CARDS

BELL'S LATIN PICTURE CARDS.

Sixteen colored cards illustrative of phases of the Roman Empire, as: implements of war, private life, transportation and communication, the Roman Forum, etc.

Though the edition is designed particularly for Latin classes, when duplicated in quantities so that each student may examine in detail a particular subject at the same time, the series may be used in history classes to excellent effect.

2s. the set. G. Bell & Sons, York House, Portugal Street, W. C. 2, London, England.

BRITISH MUSEUM PICTORIAL CARDS.

The series of colored and monochrome post-cards published by the British Museum supplies a valuable and reasonable means of bringing every student in contact with the manuscripts, documents, artifacts, and traces from which our body of historical fact is derived. In envelopes of fifteen cards each set is accompanied with an explanatory text which is in itself a valuable supplementary textbook and makes possible the intensive examination and use of illustrative material which is the object of all picture teaching.

In the following sets the coloring is excellent and adds an appeal which serves to carry over facts of a more technical nature:

Set C1. Egyptian Book of the Dead.

C2. Egyptian Mummies.

B9. Wall Paintings from Egyptian Tombs.

B7. Sforza Book of Hours. Italian Illumination.

The color set B20 and B21 on the Months' occupations, showing the progression from January to December, ploughing, sowing, harrowing, the corn harvest, etc., reproduced from a Flemish calendar of the sixteenth century, will be found one of the most useful acquisitions to the

post-card library, and merits duplication in larger quantities for individual study.

2s. each.

A full list is given in the catalogue, "List of Pictorial Post-Cards in the British Museum."

In the monochrome edition some 35 valuable sets are offered on Egyptian, Babylonian, and Assyrian Antiquities, Greek and Roman Life, the Elgin Marbles, Illuminated Manuscripts, Autographs, Charters, Seals, Coins, Block-Printing, etc. The following may be taken as examples:

- XV. Antiquities of the Stone Age.
- XXXIV. Egyptian sculpture.
- XXX. Frieze of the Parthenon.
- LXXI. Sculptures of the East Pediment of the Parthenon.
- XLVIII. Types of Greek and Roman Statues.
- XLII. Ornamental initials from English manuscripts of the twelfth century.
- LI. English illumination of the early fourteenth century.
- LXII. Ancient Mayans of Central America.
- VII. Early Maps.

As already stated, the ideal use of the picture post-card is the duplication of the most valuable sets or single views in quantities sufficient to permit each student to hold and examine the same subject at the same time. The explanatory pamphlet which accompanies each series makes possible definite search projects involving the use of illustrations, and where single sets only can be provided, doubles the value of the volume for reference. The fact, however, that single cards sell at the rate of a penny each, makes the duplication of valuable numbers or even entire sets not only ideal but practicable.

1s. per set. Single cards, 1d. each.

Oxford University Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, London, E. C. 4.

"EDITIONS POPULAIRES."

Post-card reproductions in gravure in hundreds of subjects from all the museums of Europe can be secured from the library of Braun & Cie., designed especially for school use. Typical subjects are indicated in the lists, "Cartes Postales Architectures et Sculptures," "Portraits de Personnages Célèbres," and "Musée du Louvre."

30c ea.

Braun & Cie., 18 Rue Louis-Le-Grand (Avenue de l'Opera), Paris. 26 E. 55th Street, N. Y.

FRENCH HISTORY POST-CARD SETS.

The familiar tourist post-cards, in great number, offered by the ubiquitous vendor at the door of every monument in Europe, may be put to good use in the case of French history by duplicating the bound sets of cards on the French Revolution, Napoleon, etc., for direct class study. The following three sets are useful for their reproductions of manuscripts, old engravings, and other source materials, as well as the usual assortment of buildings, tombs, and statues:

- La Conciergerie.
- La Révolution Française.
- La Chappelle Expiatoire.

Brentano's, Librairies-Commissionnaires, 37 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, France.

LITTLE PHOISTINT JOURNEYS.

These are post-cards in color of fair historical value, arranged in volumes of 40 cards each. As the cards are designed primarily for tourist sale, the subjects of historical importance are limited. The best set is No. 43, Patriotic America. Selection is much hampered by the fact that many volumes are out of print.

\$1.25 per volume. 25 per cent. discount.

Other picture post-card subjects are contained in large numbers in Catalogue "N."

Detroit Publishing Company, Dept. L, 471 Fifth Avenue, Detroit.

MAISON A. NOYER

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XI

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Ancient History Up-to-Date

BY MARIE H. LAWSON, CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

When I read the article on the dramatic possibilities of history by D. C. Knowlton, of Columbia, in the May number of *THE HISTORICAL OUTLOOK* I felt much encouraged, for it seemed as if a stamp of approval was being placed—at least indirectly—upon my endeavors. I am a firm believer that Ancient History should not remain ancient but be brought "up to date"; that is, it should be made simpler and less abstract, made vivid enough and interesting enough to hold the attention and reach the understanding of boys and girls in the secondary school.

It seems to me that one of the best ways to bring Ancient History "up to date" is presenting historical events in dramatic form. This does not mean, however, that all events should be dramatized or that all dramatization should be worked out in detail as to plot, dialogue, etc. To get the best results the dramatizing of events should be done by pupils under the guidance of the teacher. Otherwise, as Judd points out, "...the vividness of the dramatic presentation is so great that there is danger of substituting the scene, as partially worked out in the drama, for

the more complete personal idea which the student would have to cultivate if the drama had not been worked out for him." On the other hand, the teacher should feel no hesitancy in referring to outside sources for suggestions, or in using a production worked out by someone else when giving a formal presentation, if the pupils have worked out their ideas of the situations first. Another phase of dramatization which is good for review and for gaining continuity of thought and for learning the chronological sequence of events is the pageant. It "...reviews the figures involved in historical scenes, giving some of the details of their appearance, but does not attempt to work out in detail all of their activities."¹

Perhaps an account of the procedure that I followed in dramatizing that part of Ancient History dealing with the Persian wars, and a copy of the final efforts, will be of interest or value to some

¹Judd, C. H. *Psychology of High School Subjects*. Chicago: Ginn & Company. P. 387, p. 388.

teacher trying to get away from the old idea that a history class is merely for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent John and Mary have studied their lessons and meting out punishment accordingly.

First of all I created among the pupils a desire to undertake the dramatization. One morning just after they had witnessed a play in the assembly given by some of the other high school pupils, I asked my Ancient History class how they would like to give a play. They immediately saw themselves upon the stage with their envious classmates below applauding them, and were enthusiastic about the idea. Then I suggested that we write our own play. The newness of the undertaking appealed to them. Next I outlined my scheme to them for going about it, showing them that it was easily possible for them to do it.

We then sketched through the events from the time of the first expedition of the Persians against the Greeks to the end of the war, placing the main outstanding events on the board. The pupils then saw that it was logically possible to divide the period into the following four divisions:

Prologue—First expedition of the Persians.

Act I—Second expedition of the Persians.

Act II—Interval between second and third expeditions.

Act III—Third expedition of the Persians.

With the aid of their texts—and working individually—the pupils next placed in each act the events which belonged there. This of course required a careful reading of the subject-matter. Several different groupings of scenes for each act, as worked out by the pupils, were placed on the board and discussed, then certain scenes were chosen as essential. All that remained to be done now was to make up the conversation for the different scenes. We decided to work out in detail only Act I, which we divided into four scenes. Each pupil was required to write up one scene, but any one of the four he desired.

The writing of the scenes was done in class. The reading necessary for an understanding of manners, habits, ways of doing and saying things was done as outside preparation.

When at the end of the week the scenes were completed, I gathered them together, took the best parts from all, smoothed out the rough places, and made the final draft for the playlet as we gave it in class. A mimeographed copy was provided for each pupil.

I did this finishing process myself to save time, but each pupil had had the benefit of expressing himself, however crudely it may have been done, and each felt that he had helped to write the play. The play was gone over two or three times informally in class, then to satisfy the dramatic instinct of the pupils we gave the play before a few visitors who were interested in the pupils and in Ancient History.

Marathon

by

MARIE H. LAWSON

Source: This playlet was worked out by members of my class in Ancient History at the Champaign High School. Later I revised the first draft and put most of it into verse. The following sources were consulted: Botsford, West's *Ancient World*, Webster's *Early European History*, Davis' *Readings in Ancient History*, and Browning's *Phidippides*. In scenes II and III use was made of suggestions given in Browning's poem, although the exact words were not used in most instances.

MARATHON

A Playlet in One Act

Act I—Scene I

Scene: Place—Athens, Greece. Time—490 B. C.

The leaders of the democracy at Athens (called the Ten Generals, of which Miltiades is president) have gathered to decide the important question as to whether the Athenians should fight behind the walls of Athens, or march out and attack the Persians in the open. The Persians with six times as many men as the Athenians have conquered the Greek city of Eretria, fifty miles north of Athens, and their fleet is anchored in the bay off the plain of Marathon, twenty-two miles north of Athens. The opinions of the Ten Generals follow.

Miltiades (rapping for order):

Come, my fellow citizens, both honorable and brave,

We must decide this question so serious and so grave.

A decision must be reached, if our Athens we would save.

Across our fair country, less than fifty miles away,
The ships of the mighty Persians lie at anchor in the bay.

Shall we not attack them? Those cruel, barbarian Medes,

Who would stifle our Greek freedom, and impose the heathen creeds?

First General:

Rightly, ah, Miltiades, my opinion dost thou voice.
Attack we must if we would win—there is no other choice.

Third General:

Right again, good general, thou hast expressed my view.

Behind the walls some traitors lurk, they'd let the Persians through.

Miltiades:

But thou, grave Thrales, hast not spoken yet today.
What is thy opinion? What hast thou to say?

Thrales:

This question I've been pondering, since ere the break of day,

And in conclusion, oh, Miltiades, I have this to say:
 Eretria the beautiful, Eretria the proud
 Has opened wide her city gates and in submission bowed,
 And our men, though brave, Miltiades, of a truth are very few;
 To march out and attack them is a thing we should not do.

Miltiades:

Few, indeed, we are, grave Thrales, cast that not into our teeth,
 But a braver lot of hoplites is beyond all my belief.
 And remember that our armor of heavy bronze is forged
 And clad in it we'd put to route the light-armed Persian horde.

Fifth General:

I agree with yonder Thrales that we should wait attack.
 The walls will give protection, make up for men we lack.
 Why 'twould be the sheerest folly to march out on the plain
 And there upon the Marathon like senseless sheep be slain.

Sixth General:

Well and wisely hast thou spoken, noble Thrales, for our land,
 Behind the walls of Athens we should take our valiant stand.

Seventh General:

Why discuss the matter further when 'tis proved on every hand
 That we favor the decision that grave Thrales there has planned?

Ninth General:

Oh, seek not from holy actions to dissuade us, thoughtless men!
 For so long as does the sun keep its course in yonder sky
 No thought should e'er concern us save our city must be free.
 What matter if the cost be great? If every man be slain?
 Beneath my heel, ye Persians! and the land from whence ye came.

Eighth General:

I have heard both sides discussed and have carefully taken note—

Tenth General (interrupting):

Long enough have we debated; I call, sir, for a vote.

Miltiades:

Think well, Athenian citizens, before this vote ye cast;
 Think well upon the outcome, and our great deeds of the past.
 Never since the dawn of history have we been a subject race,
 And never has our freedom been in such a dangerous place.

Oh, we want no Persian yoke upon our necks to bear;

Nor yet a Persian king to whom we'd have to swear.

(*Callimachus*, war arconon, enters and stands watching the voting.)

Miltiades:

Those for attacking will raise their right hands high.

Now those against the measure—I see the vote's a tie.

Ah, noble *Callimachus*, you are the one we need.
 To cast the final vote you are the one indeed.

Callimachus:

Friends and fellow citizens, I wish we might agree,
 But since it is not so, and the decision rests with me,

I trust the gods will give me the wisdom that I lack

As I cast my vote with those who would have us Greeks attack.

Miltiades:

To Sparta now for aid our swiftest we must send,
 To see if that city will send her fighting men.

Phidippides (swiftest runner of Greece, steps forward):

Ready am I, Miltiades, fit, ready and strong
 To race like the wind to Sparta for aid.

For Athens, my Athens, Imperial city of Greece!

Callimachus:

May the gods be kind, *Phidippides*, and help you on your way

And bear you safely back to us, with help, without delay.

Scene II

Place—Sparta, one hundred fifty miles south of Athens. In the kings' meeting place. The two kings surrounded by five ephors, their advisors, are discussing the helots. (Spartan slaves are called helots.)

Cleomones (King):

Aristagoras, let us hear how you quelled that last outbreak of helots.

Aristagoras:

Sirs, 2,000 of the best were crowned with garlands and sent through a narrow pass toward the Temple. The pass was by the sea. Spartans with long spears met them there.

Deomones (King):

But where are they now?

Aristagoras:

Sirs, I cannot say just where *they* are now. I know not the condition of their souls. Their bodies lie in the sea below.

Enter a slave:

A messenger from Athens, great kings!

Phidippides (half exhausted, pushes aside the slaves at the door, and bows before the kings, too breathless to utter more than):

Persia has come! (Sinks to the floor.)

Deomones:

Quick, water! He's faint.

Phidippides (swallows the water, rests a moment, then rises):

Hear me, oh, Spartans! Athens' brothers of a truth.

Persia bids Athens render her a slave's tribute.

Felled to the ground is Eretria—but Athens, I cry,

Athens, the flower of Hellas, shall Athens surely die?

Die with the wide world spitting at Sparta?

Sparta, the stupid? Sparta, the stander-by?

Answer me, oh kings—what help will Sparta send?

Answer me, quick—what aid? How? And when?

Cleomones:

Athenian stranger, you are tired. Rest, then talk.

Phidippides:

Rest when Athens is in danger! Athens, Imperial city of Greece!

My limbs would speed like lightning that leaps across the sky,

And tireless as the western winds. Oh, Spartans, let me try!

Aristagoras:

The man is mad.

Phidippides:

Mad! Mad! Indeed, I am, ye valiant men of Sparta,

For Persia threatens Athens and seeks to lay her low.

Remember Eretria. Oh, Spartans, won't you go?

Deomones:

How do we know that you are not a spy come to trick Sparta?

Phidippides:

Oh, stalwart men of Sparta, how do you, can you doubt me?

Would I have come so openly and in such fearful haste,

Were I the trickster that you think, the shameless cowardly spy?

Cleomones:

We must consider.

Phidippides:

Debate the question when the Persian hordes have come?

When Eretria has fallen—a Grecian city's won?

Delay not, oh, Spartans; you have my Athens' trust.

Allow not that most ancient state to crumble in the dust.

(The two kings and the ephors debate the question aside. *Phidippides* impatiently awaits their answer.)

Phidippides:

Lo! their answer at last.

Deomones:

Athenian, remember that precept of old? "No warfare, whatever the odds in your favor, so long as the moon in half circle remains."

Cleomones:

Not before the moon is full round again can

Sparta send you aid. Athens must wait.

Phidippides:

That is your answer? The final? The last?

Cleomones:

Our final answer.

Deomones:

Athenian, farewell.

Phidippides:

Then I must straight to Athens. Not one word have I to waste.

Not one look have I to lose on Sparta the false, Sparta the untrue.

I'm off, off and away.

SCENE III

Place—Athenian camp on the hills overlooking the Plain of Marathon, twenty-two miles from Athens.

Time—Early morning before daylight, five days after the first scene.

Scene—Miltiades explaining the line of attack to his head generals. He is pointing to a map of the plain and bay.

Miltiades:

The plain of Marathon stretches from here down to the sea,

And the Persian ships lie anchored waiting there most cautiously;

That we must first attack, good men, is very plain to see,

For our heavy armed hoplites in their armor made of bronze

Can put to flight a host of light-armed Persian men.

But we must reach the Persians ere they set their arrows loose.

Thus, we must mass our men on the sides and thin the center here.

As the Persians come toward us, we must start them on the run.

Phidippides (bursting in upon the scene):

Jealous Sparta—will not come.

Miltiades:

Phidippides!

Phidippides:

Praise the gods of Mt. Olympus!

The towers of faithful Athens still stretch unto the sky,

But Sparta, Sparta fails to keep the pact that she has made.

She idly waits until the moon again is in the full, Not unwilling to look on, though Athens come to ruin.

Callimachus:

No more than this can one expect, where iron is used for money.

You've done your best, *Phidippides*, and well have earned a rest.

Miltiades:

No fault of yours, *Phidippides*, best runner of all Greece,

That jealous Sparta sends you back with such a frail excuse.

But come, my loyal runner, before we hasten out
to battle
And tell us of the gift you'd have, reward for
service given.

Phidippides:

Kind, indeed, are you, Miltiades, and I thank you
from my heart,
But I should like to fight, sir, with our foremost
gallant men,
And help to drive the Persians forever from our
shores.
Then when Athens' peace is certain and the clouds
of war rolled on,
There's a maiden that I love, sir, the one that I
would wed,
And I know that she is waiting in her father's
house for me.
Together we would build, sir, a home close by the
sea,
With a little shop for livelihood, your promise to
be free,
If I could have this gift, Miltiades, oh, how happy
I would be.

Miltiades:

Phidippides thy boon, the home close by the sea,
A little shop for livelihood, I promise unto thee.
Now, men of Athens, before it is yet dawn
We must be out and ready to lead in the attack.
Give the order, "Forward march," sound the
bugles, let's away.
Spartans or no Spartans, we'll push the Persians
back today.
Forward, men of valor! Fight!
Fight for the homes that you have learned to love.
Fight for your city, your Athens, men of Greece.
Fight for your freedom, for freedom and for peace.

An envoy from Platea comes running to Miltiades:

Athenians, the Plateans are here.
Just over the crest of yonder hill 1000 hoplites
stand,
Armed they are, and waiting, sir, for you to take
command.

SCENE IV

Place—A street in Athens.

Time—Near the close of the day of the battle of
Marathon.

Scene—The people are anxiously awaiting news
of the battle.

(In the foreground are Hestia, beloved by Phidip-
pides; Tito and Lygia, her maids.)

Tito:

Dost think it wise to walk about in such a public
fashion?

Hestia:

Trouble not thyself, good Tito, about such trivial
things,
The unrest of battle dost give us liberties.
Let's talk of Phidippides, swiftest runner of all
Greece.

Lygia:

A gallant and a noble youth, you'll love him of a
truth.

Hestia:

Oh, Lygia, I am anxious, my heart is not at rest,
Would this day were over, and the sun sunk in
the west.

Tito:

When thou hast seen Phidippides, his graceful
manly person—

Hestia:

Ah, good Tito, thy eyes are not so keen as once
they used to be,
For once when Phidippides, my father came to
see,
Behind the curtains I did hide, so very cautiously.
And when my father from the room was quickly
called to go,
Phidippides remained behind and I was glad 'twas
so.
When my curtains moved, apart he flung them.
Oh!
He found me hiding there, I bowed my head quite
low.

Lygia:

Hestia!

Hestia:

When I looked up he smiled at me, and I smiled
back at him.
Since then I oft have hidden there, and oft, he's
smiled at me.

Tito:

Look! oh, look! a runner comes flying.

Hestia:

It is Phidippides. I know that it is he.

Phidippides:

The victory is ours! Rejoice! Athens is saved.
(Phidippides falls to the street and Hestia runs
to him.)

Hestia:

Phidippides, Phidippides!
(As others crowd about Phidippides, Lygia draws
Hestia back.)

Lygia:

Weep not, my Hestia.

Hestia:

Weep, ah, no, good friends; this is no time for
sorrow.
Rejoice! For Athens now is safe. Rejoice! for
our tomorrow.
Mourn not for one who gladly gave, he would not
have it so.
For he has done a nobler thing than we can ever
know.
Phidippides the glorious shall live forever and for
aye,
Such noble and unselfish deeds live more than for
a day.
Sappho (wife of Miltiades):
And nations are not made by cowards, nor selfish
idle folks;
But men like Phidippides, who give, who love,
who live.

SAME SCENE, a few hours later
(The soldiers are returning.)

Minerva (wife of Callimachus):

Surely they'll soon be coming, surely ere the break of day.

Our brave and gallant generals, I know they won't delay.

Sappho:

I'm restless and so anxious, I worry for them all,
And I'm proud my husband's answered to his country's call.

Than be a coward or traitor, I'd rather see him fall.

Minerva:

Here come our brave warriors now, Miltiades first of all.

Enter soldiers. Miltiades first followed by Callimachus. The citizens gather about them.

All:

Speech, Miltiades, speech.

Miltiades (wearily):

Draw closer, friends, Athenians, noble Greeks,

Let's boast not of our valor, or the great deeds we have done,

But rather seek the meaning of the victory we have won.

We have saved our homes and freedom at the price of blood and men,

We hope we'll ne'er be called upon to drive them back again.

But had the Persians conquered, no more freedom would you know,

The barbarians of the Orient, no progress or originality show.

Our victory means that we have saved the rising, living West,

With the forward march of progress we forever shall be blest.

And the East, with its darkness, shall for Europe never be,

While Athens stands for freedom, the freest of the free.

Recent Happenings in the Social Studies

BY COMMITTEE ON CURRENT INFORMATION

W. G. Kimmel, *Chairman*

The members of the Committee on Current Information for the National Council for the Social Studies are:

Barnard, J. Lynn, State Department of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pa.

Hatch, Roy W., Horace Mann School, New York City.
Knowlton, Daniel C., Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Martz, Charles E., Cleveland School of Education, Cleveland, Ohio.

Shryock, Richard H., Duke University, Durham, N. C.
Stone, Edna H., University High School, Oakland, Calif.

Kimmel, W. G., Laboratory Schools, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Correspondents for the Committee include:

Glick, Annette, Los Angeles, Calif.

Mitchell, Nellie M., Denver, Colo.

Titterington, Anne M., Kansas City, Mo.

The selection of textbooks for use in history classes is usually made on the basis of the personal preferences of teachers without any attempt at objective evaluation of the content of the volumes. George R. Pell, in *A Scale for Measuring High School Textbooks in History* (M. A. Thesis, University of Chicago, 1925. Copies on file in the University of Chicago Libraries), has developed a rating scale which should command the attention of teachers. He presents data on a trial experiment with a tentative scale, for use in judging contests in other fields and a survey of rating scales now available in education, the author presents data on a trial experiment with a tentative scale, which was used by nine persons. The results and criticisms were evaluated, and the scale was then developed in final form. There are ten major items, each of which is sub-divided into more concrete elements, ranging in number from five to ten. Each element is to be rated on a weighted five-division scale from "Very Poor" to "Excellent," and a score, ranging from one to ten, is thus obtained for each element; the total score for each major item is obtained by dividing the score by the number of elements included under each item. A perfect score for any book would be 100.

The scale, with an explanatory key, was sent to 257 high school teachers of history; they were asked to rate

Fite's *History of the United States*. Data submitted by 50 teachers are treated statistically. Results show: (1) a large majority of the scores center about measures 7 to 9, while the range of scores is 4 to 10; (2) difference in scores in most cases is small; (3) shifting of score may be due to strong and weak points of the book rated rather than to defects in the scale; (4) the concentration of scores about a central tendency in the scale indicates that the scale is partly objective. Space permits mention of only the ten major divisions of the scale: (1) Mechanical Elements; (2) Maps, Charts, and Diagrams; (3) Pictures and Illustrations; (4) Organization of Subject Matter; (5) Presentation and Treatment of Subject Matter; (6) Topical and Sub-Topical Headings; (7) Exercises and Questions; (8) Vocabulary and Allusions; (9) Appendix and Indices; (10) References and Bibliography.

Prominent personages to be included in courses in social studies are considered by B. M. Williams in *A Critical Study of Possible Methods of Evaluating Biographies for the Purpose of Curricula in the Social Studies*. (M. A. Thesis, University of Iowa, 1926. Copies on file in the University of Iowa Library, Iowa City, Iowa.) The problem, as stated by the investigator, is: "first, to indicate the gaps in existing lists and limitations of various methods used; second, to suggest a possible method or basis for selection; and, finally, to show results and outstanding features in the findings growing out of experimentation in combining selected lists."

The writer evaluates, and includes lists of prominent personages from, studies by Cattell, Castle, Bagley, Bagley and Rugg, Horn, Swisher, and Washburne. Lists based on personal judgment by Vernon, Slosson, and Wells are also considered. Plans for the classification of contributions by personages who are evaluated, include: cardinal principles of education, Iowa plan for character education, and classifications by Ratzenhofer, Langlois, Seignobos, Spenser and Small. The classification developed by Small in *General Sociology* is selected for use by the investigator.

The first study involved the reduction of all lists of personages, with the exception of Cottell's and Castle's results, to a standard measure by statistical procedure, in which tables of norms were compiled. Results were unsatisfactory, due to lack of strict comparability of lists. The sec-

ond study was based on the computation of ranks to be assigned to personages on the basis of the lists found in previous studies. Data are included in the thesis, but no definitely ranked list is provided. Conclusions reached by the investigator are: (1) although the results are valuable, they cannot be satisfactorily ranked together for purposes of curriculum-making; (2) as a result of the study of available lists of prominent personages by statistical procedure in attempts to reduce them to a standard measure and to assign ranks, the investigator believes that the only satisfactory basis for the selection of personages is that based on the combined judgments of experts. She intends to carry forward a study based on the latter method.

Teachers interested in curriculum construction in the social studies will find valuable suggestions in the data presented in *Curriculum Investigations* (Supplementary Educational Monograph No. 31, Department of Education, University of Chicago), by Franklin Bobbitt, with the co-operation of eleven graduate students. Nine of the fourteen investigations deal directly with the social studies. Each investigation includes a brief statement of method, detailed presentation of results, and, in some instances, an interpretation of results or suggestions for further research. The studies include: "Major Fields of Human Concern; The Evidence from Periodical Literature," "The Evidence from Newspapers," "The Evidence from the Encyclopedia," "The Evidence from the 'Literary Digest,'" "Duties and Traits of a Good Citizen," "Civic and Social Shortcomings as Curriculum Indices," "Social Problems of the Labor Group," "Quality of Conduct," and "Approved Social Behavior." Bobbitt and his collaborators have provided valuable materials in accessible form for curriculum workers in the social studies.

Many educators agree that the curriculum of the senior high school needs a serious evaluation in the light of current educational needs of pupils. George S. Counts, in *The Senior High School Curriculum* (Supplementary Educational Monograph No. 29, Department of Education, University of Chicago), has made a study of the curricula of senior high schools in fifteen cities, which represent "progressive tendencies in secondary education." Data are also presented in most cases for Grade IX. Materials which are of importance to teachers of the social studies are found on pages 78-92 of the monograph. Pertinent results of the investigation include: (1) the social studies rank third in the distribution of the total number of semester hours for required subjects (178), and are preceded only by English (488) and physical education (234); (2) the social studies rank third in the average percentage of the total number of pupil recitation hours (11.4 per cent.), and are preceded by English (18.8 per cent.) and commercial subjects (12.4 per cent.); (3) the social studies include more experimentation than any other subject; (4) courses in history receive 71.3 per cent. of the total time of the social studies program; (5) the recommendations of the Committee of Seven (1899) are still discernible in the social studies program; (6) there is a great variation in the extent to which different cities "have departed from the traditional program"; (7) there is considerable variation in the years in which different courses are offered, with United States history the only subject required in all cities studied, and offered in Grade XII in all but two cities; (8) there is greater uniformity in courses in ancient history than in any other courses, with most emphasis placed on Greece and Rome; (9) modifications in courses in United States history show a "tendency to apportion the emphasis according to the recency of events," with particular attention to industry (19 per cent.), wars (10 per cent.), and government and politics (56 per cent.); (10) courses in modern history stress western Europe with consequent neglect of eastern Europe, and emphasis is placed on economic, military, and political content materials; (11) courses in economics are organized chiefly about production, distribution, exchange, and consumption,

with little attention given to other materials; (12) there are few attempts to reorganize the social studies program in terms of the needs of high school pupils. In some instances, suggestions are made for revisions of courses. Detailed presentations of data are given in eight tables.

Teachers of civics in elementary and junior high schools should secure a copy of *The Teaching of Citizenship in the Elementary School*, published by the State Department of Education of Maryland (2014 Lexington Building, Baltimore, Md. Price, 60 cents). The first part of the bulletin includes a consideration of the point of view, objectives, lists of practical activities, and the place of the teacher, in training for citizenship. Excerpts from other publications are used to advantage. The chapter entitled "The Teacher as a Factor in Civic Training" may be read with profit not only by teachers of civics, but by all teachers in the public schools.

The second part of the volume, divided into eight parts, contains 76 "concrete examples of civic training submitted by teachers of Maryland." The materials include all types of school procedure drawn from different fields of instruction, thus indicating that the implications of civic training are gradually being brought to the attention of all teachers and that civic training, to be really effective, must begin in the civics classroom and extend through all classroom activities, extra-curricular activities, and daily life of children in the modern school. The type of concrete examples include: plans for student co-operation, excursions, development of civic attitudes, programs for special days, teaching of safety and conservation, plans in physical education, lesson plans in all types of courses, the teaching of international relations, and suggested readings for the different grades. Bibliographies for teachers and pupils are included.

Alert teachers of civics will desire desk copies of this publication; the content materials may be adapted for use in the classroom, and they should serve as the point of departure in the development of other concrete and usable materials and procedures.

The results of an investigation of the unspecialized duties, difficulties, and traits of the citizen are summarized by Thomas J. Mahan, in the November number of *The Teachers' Journal and Abstract*. As a subject for a master's thesis, the writer, using the personal interview, consulted 80 representative citizens of Greeley, Colorado, concerning duties, difficulties, and traits of citizenship. He then gave a test to 350 high school seniors in Greeley and Denver in order to obtain data to check his results from the interview method. Finally, he made an analysis of four commonly used civics textbooks to ascertain whether they provided for the teaching of the data submitted by the citizens of Greeley. Results show: (1) the principal duties, based on frequency of mention, include: civic service, honesty, voting, obeying laws, promoting education, respect for rights of others, support of churches, participation in politics, assumption of responsibility, and service; (2) principal difficulties include: lack of reliable information, lack of education, lack of interest in civic affairs, and lack of time for citizenship duties; (3) principal qualities of citizenship include: honesty, education, unselfishness, broad-mindedness, tolerance, morality, industriousness, and attitude of good-will; (4) the corresponding data contributed by high school seniors show that they listed specialized duties of citizenship; (5) data from the analysis of textbooks indicate that they deal primarily with specialized knowledge of citizenship. Five conclusions drawn from the investigation are stated by the writer.

Howard E. Wilson, in the November number of the *School Review*, presents a discussion of the continuity test in history. The "realization of the continuity of events" is stressed as one aim in the teaching of history. Requirements in the construction of the test are: (1) number of items should be from eight to twelve; (2) there must be no overlapping of items in time; (3) each item must have

"cause-and-effect" relation to other items; (4) the method of scoring must be simple. A scoring device is given.

Daniel Foley contributes the main features of a plan for home study by pupils in the December number of *Educational Review*. Suggestions for notebook exercises, about which the plan is centered, are given. Directions for study are presented under the following headings: "General Directions for Study"; "How to Study Economics"; "How to Study the History of Commerce"; "How to Study Commercial Geography"; "Map Work"; "How to Study Commercial Law"

Teachers of the social studies will find the following articles worth reading: Mary M. Reed, "Social Studies in the Kindergarten and First Grade," *Teachers College Record*, xxviii (September, 1926), 29-49 (contains a ten-page curriculum); Henry Harap, "The Objectives of the Social Studies in the Elementary Grades: The Present Situation," *Journal of Educational Method*, vi (October, 1926), 53-60; Maude Cottingham Martin, "Geography in the Junior High School," *Journal of Geography*, xxv (October, 1926), 250-257; Lucie H. Schacht, "On the Teaching of History: Some Aims," *Chicago Schools Journal*, ix (September, 1926), 9-14; Ella Jeffries, "The Dependence of the Social Sciences Upon Geographic Principles," *Journal of Geography*, xxv (September, 1926), 228-236.

The Social Studies Division of the Missouri State Teachers' Association, on November 12, 1926, presented the following program. The morning session included: (1) "The Use of the Library in the Teaching of History," by Helen Harris, Smith Cotton High School, Sedalia; (2) Oleta High explained the plan for vitalizing the teaching of citizenship through participation in the Bryan (Elementary) School, Nevada; (3) a paper by Mr. Graff, Department of Sociology, University of Missouri, on "Our Greatest Problem—Making Men." The afternoon session included: (1) a talk by Mr. Bostwick, St. Louis City Library, dealing with the co-operation of the library with civic agencies; (2) a paper on "Problems of Democracy," by R. E. Stone, Central High School, St. Joseph.

The meeting of the Section on the Teaching of Social Science in the schools of the American Sociological Society was held in St. Louis, Missouri, December 29. Mr. Charles A. Ellwood presided. The theme of the program was "A Twelfth-Grade Course in Sociology for High School Students." Papers were read by J. O. Hertzler, University of Nebraska, and C. J. Bushnell, Toledo University. Mr. Hertzler proposed a semester course, which is very comprehensive and inclusive in content, while Mr. Bushnell proposed a year course in social, economic, and governmental problems. H. R. Tucker, Cleveland High School, St. Louis, opened the discussion, and spirited contributions were made by Miss Pope, C. E. Martz, Ross Finney, W. R. Smith, and Mr. Hodapp. E. H. Sutherland summarized the discussion.

The Southern California Social Science Association, with Mr. H. N. Greenwood, Jefferson High School, Los Angeles, as president, conducted a series of programs during the meeting of the Institute in Los Angeles, December 20-24. Dr. Tully C. Knowles, President of the College of the Pacific, Stockton, who has recently returned from Europe, was the chief speaker. His topics were: "Dictatorship—Black or Red"; "Labor in Europe"; "The Locarno Conference"; "Will There Be Peace"; and "Geneva and The Hague."

On December 15 the Social Studies Club of the San Francisco Bay Region met at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, as a section of the California Teachers' Association. Miss Mary Jane Sanderson, Berkeley High School,

presided over the luncheon and the program, over three hundred people being present. The following program was presented: Dr. Paul Harvey, New York City, "America's Next Contribution to Civilization"; J. M. Gwinn, Superintendent of San Francisco Schools, "Standards for Evaluating Work in the Social Studies"; R. T. Granger, Director of Social Studies, Oakland Public Schools, "The History and Purpose of the Social Studies Club." Edna H. Stone, University High School, Oakland, spoke on the relation of the club to the National Council for the Social Studies.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Council for Social Studies, the Social Studies Section of the Pennsylvania State Education Association, was held in the William Penn High School, Harrisburg, Pa., December 28, 1926. The theme of the program was: Teaching Controversial Subjects. Speakers and the titles of papers read included: Dr. Otis W. Caldwell, New York City, "The Various Points of View"; John A. Kinneman, West Chester State Normal School, "Why We Should Teach Controversial Subjects"; William Muthard, Coatesville High School, "How to Teach Controversial Subjects in High School"; Dr. Thomas Woody, University of Pennsylvania, "Teaching Controversial Subjects in Secondary Schools"; Dr. A. B. Van Otmer, Juniata College, "The Problem as Seen by a Group of College Seniors."

Program

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE SOCIAL STUDIES SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

DALLAS, TEXAS
FEBRUARY 26, 1927

10.00 A. M.

Significant Activities in Social Studies Teaching

Miss Edna Stone, University High School, Oakland, Cal.

Kinds of Research Needed in the Solution of the Social Studies Problem

Professor A. C. Krey, University of Minnesota and Chairman of the Committee on Social Studies, American Historical Association.

The Objectives of the Social Studies

Professor Edgar Dawson, Hunter College, and Sec'y-Treas. of the National Council for the Social Studies.

12.15

Informal Luncheon

2.30 P. M.

Some Types of Thought Questions and Their Use in History Classes

Miss Elizabeth Morey, High School, San Antonio, Texas

The Training of the Social Studies Teacher: A Dilemma

Miss Julie Koch, Roosevelt High School, St. Louis, Mo.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Business Meeting

The Business Meeting will be asked to vote on the question: Shall the date of the annual Business Meeting be changed to the July meeting of the National Education Association?

6.30 P. M.

Dinner Session for Board of Directors

Notes on Periodical Literature

By GERTRUDE BRAMLETTE RICHARDS, PH.D.

Ex-Governor Lowden of Illinois discusses "Too Much Government" in the December *World's Work*. In asserting that "the tendency of all government is toward bureaucracy," he points out the probable development of the American state, insisting representative government is now on the defensive. If it overcomes its foes, "it will be only because we make it function better and better all the time; and this can be accomplished only when we have applied the same scientific method to government which we have applied elsewhere and which has revolutionized the world."

In the November *Journal of Religion* there is an article by Matthew Spinka on "The Russian Progressive Religious Thought," a study of Vladimir Solov'ev (1853-1900), "the outstanding religious philosopher of modern Russia, the founder of the school of speculative mysticism."

Two articles in the December number of *The American Scandinavian Review* for December are of interest to historians: "An Empire of the Sea, A Fourteenth Century Journey Through the Realm of Norway," by Alexander Bugge, and "Old-Time Christmas in Sweden," by Louise Hagberg.

All teachers of history in particular, and all historians in general, should read the "Examiner's" article on "History as She Is Wrote" in the December *Cornhill*.

"Lord Oxford and Asquith," by J. A. Spender; "Thoughts Arising Out of the Imperial Conference, 1926," by Right Hon. Charles A. McCurdy; "Alsace in Transition," by Sir Robert Donald; "The Last Stages of Reconstruction in Belgium," by Emile Commaerts; "Land Reform in Czechoslovakia," by Christopher Turnor; "Danzig and the Europe of Tomorrow," by Professor W. Caldwell; "The Growth of Internationalism in France," by Edith M. Pye, and "Napoleon's Youngest Marshal: A Centenary," by Percy Cross Standing, combine to make the December *Contemporary Review* appeal to a wide diversity of historical tastes.

"Unlike any other empire in the world's history, the British Empire is today broadly based upon democracy. Not only does the democratic principle find expression in every self-governing portion of the Empire, but it has also been made clear that in every other part some form of democratic government will be adopted as soon as their development warrants such action....Our plans for the development of Empire trade must be based upon the idea of maintenance and improvement of the standards of all Empire peoples," says the Premier of Australia, the Right Hon. Stanley M. Bruce, in his "Problem of Empire Welfare," December *Nineteenth Century*.

"What of the Irish Free State?" asks the Rt. Hon. Sir James O'Connor, in the December *North American*, and answers his own query thus: "Ireland's coal is of poor description....it is absurd to speak of it as an asset. As to peat, the process of preparing it for industrial purposes makes it more costly than coal....there is no considerable fall in its rivers....the island is less than 30,000 square miles in extent, and a considerable portion is bog and mountain. Its climate is, on the whole, damp and enervating. Its people have many virtues, but, speaking generally, hard work and perseverance are not very common....The

propaganda concerning Ireland's possibilities that prevailed from 1800 to the dissolution of the Union in 1921 had a profoundly demoralizing effect upon the character of the people. Every imperfection of the social order was ascribed to the London Government....the farms....comprise many holdings too small to yield a decent livelihood....The most hopeful sign of the times in Ireland is the courage, sincerity, and earnestness of the Free State Government. Law and order have been restored with marvellous celerity."

"Our democracy has become all the more temperamental....for being originally not altogether congenial but largely acquired," says W. C. Brownell in writing on "Democratic Distinction" in the January *Scribner's*.

"Queensland and Jamaica" (W. R. Dunlop in the October *Geographical Review*) is a comparison of the economic situation in these two countries resultant upon geographical conditions and concerned with the income taxes, the imports and exports, the wages, the cost of living, the housing, and the public debt in each.

Albert T. Olmstead discusses "Land Tenure in the Ancient Orient" in the October *American Historical Review*. "The soil of the great estates," he says, "was cultivated by serfs. In sales of land they are regularly mentioned by name and in the same sentence with the livestock. They could not leave land or master, but they might buy additional land, stock, or equipment. They probably paid a third of their income to their master....The Assyrian might be a fierce warrior, but he had learned the great truth that the real foundation of the state is the farmer, and he treated his serfs accordingly. A system much like that of our working the farms on shares was normal. Our largest single group of bookkeeping documents from the royal archives consists of the records of loans advanced by the master to finance the harvest....The Assyrian landlord actually refused to demand interest at all if the loan was paid when the harvest was in. In fact, he actually lost money if grain were loaned, for he made his loan when grain was dear and received it when it was cheap. Only the careless and the thriftless, who did not meet his loan at harvest, paid interest, and then it was high enough."

In estimating "The International Mind in the Making," as shown by the Americans, Henry Kittredge Norton says that our interest in Europe is increasing, not only by debts and travel, but "is also due to the fact that as a nation we are coming to maturity....We are taking on the more serious responsibilities of adult years. We are beginning to sense our place in the community, to accept the duties and obligations of world citizenship....The growth of interest and appreciation of the place of the United States in world affairs has not been wholly lost upon its representatives at Washington. A complete reorganization of the foreign service was effected by the Rogers Act in 1923."

FOR TWELFTH GRADE CLASSES

Use the following helps:

Study Outline and References for Problems of American Democracy, by R. R. Ammarell. Price, 50 cents.

Statistical Tables Relating to the Economic History of the United States, by F. J. Guetter. Price, \$1.00.

McKINLEY PUBLISHING Co.

1623 Ranstead St., Philadelphia.

Book Reviews

EDITED BY PROFESSOR HARRY J. CARMAN, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Norwegian-American Lutheranism up to 1872. By J. Magnus Rohne, Ph.D. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1926. xxiv, 271 pp.

Dr. Rohne's book appears at a very opportune moment. "The Norse-American Centennial celebration of 1925, at which the President of the United States was the guest of honor, focused the attention of the American people on a group of citizens that had hitherto neither demanded nor received much attention....The Norwegians...have made an earnest effort to answer most of the questions that have been asked in this connection, and the present volume is an attempt to furnish detailed information in regard to the early church life of this group." (Preface, vii.) As a contribution to American religious history this volume is sure of a high place, for it is the only comprehensive account in any language of Norwegian-American Lutheranism; it will also be of considerable importance to the student of the pioneer era, both because it demonstrates very well how and to what extent conditions in Norway influenced the immigrant in his new environment, and because it is indicative of the adjustments necessitated by strange conditions. To our knowledge of the physical life on the frontier Dr. Rohne adds nothing of note; his emphasis is on the sadly neglected field of cultural development.

The book is authoritative and dependable. The author is an accomplished linguist and a well-trained Lutheran theologian. He is himself of the stock of which he writes, but is sufficiently removed from the heated disputes of the era before 1872 so that he is capable of assuming a charitably judicial attitude. The work under review was done under the supervision of the Harvard Faculty of Theology. It is characterized by careful, painstaking scholarship, and by sound, critical judgment.

Beginning with a "Preliminary Survey," which traces the main religious movements in Norway prior to emigration, the groundwork is laid for an explanation of the diversified religious activities of the Norwegians in America. There follows an account of early immigration and unorganized lay activity, a period when the layman was the toy of every wind that blew. Gradually the want of ministerial leadership was supplied by the advent of a few heroic missionary pastors, who, despite the absence of the unifying bond of a state church, ultimately succeeded in bringing some semblance of church order among their compatriots in this country. The social and educational backgrounds of these great personalities, C. L. Clausen, H. A. Stub, H. A. Preus, V. Koren, N. Brandt, among others, are ably analyzed and concisely drawn. With the foundational work of organization fairly well accomplished, Norwegian-American Lutheranism passed into a stage of "Divergent Synodical Activities," which is discussed in five excellent chapters. Dr. Rohne shows very clearly how the growth of the Norwegian Synod and its increasing independence of the Church of Norway contributed toward the "Americanization" of the Norwegian immigrant.

The general qualities of the volume are so excellent that the reviewer hesitates to make mention of the very few errors discoverable. Only the most obvious shall be set down here. The translation of the title of Valborg Hovind Stub's poem, *Bedstemor*, to read *Grandma*, would seem to be a lapse into vulgarism (p. 94). In the last line on page 120, where the author begins the sentence with the name of H. A. Preus, he must surely mean A. C. Preus, for the former was not in 1852 the pastor at Koshkonong, Wisconsin, and in January, 1851, had not even arrived in America. Finally, the first class to be graduated by Luther College was that of 1866, not 1868 (p. 200).

BRYNJOLF J. HOVDE.

Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.

Caleb Heathcote, Gentleman Colonist: The Story of a Career in the Province of New York, 1692-1721. By Dixon Ryan Fox, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1926. 301 pp. \$3.00.

Caleb Heathcote played no inconsiderable part in the life of old New York. Venturing his fortunes in the new world at the age of twenty-six, he set up as a merchant-adventurer in New York City, an interesting "historical example of the growth of English trade." As a merchant he did well, and his activities throw considerable light upon the possibilities of money-making in his day, as well as upon the prevailing business ethics, which regarded occasional smuggling and even the purchase of a "pirate ship" as rather trivial matters. Like other men of substance in old New York, he speculated in land, securing a fortune thereby, and, like other men of wealth and influence about, also he was ambitious to become a great manor lord. In the satisfaction of this ambition he was successful, obtaining in 1701-2 a patent creating the "Lordship and Mannour of Scarsdale" in Westchester County. Upon this manor, the last of such grants made by the British crown, he exercised feudal prerogatives, notably the right to hold Court Leet and Court Baron.

A "gentleman colonist," Heathcote soon forged to the front in the political life of the province. As a member of the Council for many years, as mayor of New York City, and as surveyor-general of the customs for the northern department of North America, as well as in his administrative duties in Westchester County, he labored conscientiously, and more honestly than many about him, for what he conceived to be the best interests of the province and the crown. Throughout he was a "prerogative man," disliking the particularistic attitude of the several colonies and urging strongly upon the home government the desirability of strengthening the bonds of empire.

Not the least important of Caleb Heathcote's activities were in behalf of the Church of England. Not only was he largely responsible for the establishment of the Church in a part, at least, of the province, but he even undertook to secure a foothold for the Church in the neighboring Puritan stronghold of Connecticut. All in all, Caleb Heathcote was a man of parts who touched the life of his times at so many points that it makes his biography singularly interesting reading.

The author has treated his subject in an entertaining and scholarly manner, the story being carefully documented for the benefit of those interested in the sources from which it was drawn. In the account of the earlier years of Heathcote's life and in the details of his ocean trade, the author seems to have been somewhat handicapped by a lack of material, but fortunately this was not so serious a problem for the more significant phases of his career. Most illuminating, perhaps, is the discussion of Heathcote's administrative duties in Westchester County, together with the manner in which he secured his landholdings and eventually obtained his manorial grant. Scarcely less important is the story of his part in the establishment of the Church of England in New York, in which the author makes it apparent that Caleb Heathcote's efforts were very nearly as noteworthy as those of Governor Fletcher, to whom, in the past, most of the credit has gone. And the account of Heathcote's public services enables us to understand and appreciate more fully the responsibilities and temptations of the official life of the period.

Caleb Heathcote will be welcomed as a real contribution to the literature of American colonial history.

W. R. WATERMAN.

Dartmouth College.

Raffles: 1781-1826. By R. Coupland. Oxford University Press, New York, 1926. 134 pp., map. \$2.00.

Sir Stamford Raffles has his greatest memorial in Singapore, the city, port, and settlement which he founded at the tip of the Malayan peninsula, yet his finest achievements are less obvious and tangible. In the political field he will be remembered as the daring and insubordinate servant of John Company who, like a lesser Clive, prodded Dutch monopoly in the East Indies until he found a fissure which his masters would let him develop. Foiled in Java and at Bencoolen, he succeeded at Singapore before the East took its toll of his health and sent him home to linger two years and die.

Raffles was one of the first English pioneers of empire to possess genuinely the spirit of trusteeship towards the native races with whom he dealt. For him there was no color line. He not only travelled extensively and everywhere established personal contacts, but he broke sharply with official tradition in constant entertainment of natives in his own residences. Perhaps not even second to his determination to establish British influence in Malaysia was his passionate interest in the Malays and in the natural history of their land. His own home was a sort of natural history museum and zoo, where his children played with a bear, young tigers, a pet elephant, and a parrot. In London he founded the Zoological Society and in Singapore he risked his life to establish (within four years of his arrival at that marshy village) the Singapore Institute for the teaching, especially, of the Malayan and Chinese languages and literature. Schools were as much of an obsession with him as the abolition of slavery, diminution of feudalism, and his too-optimistic estimate of Malay energy when freed from servitude.

He was a more vigorous rival of the Dutch than either the East India Company or the British government wished and his career was a succession of official reproofs. Two governors of India, Minto and Hastings, appreciated his worth and his achievements rested on their authority and approval. He went to the East when Napoleon's designs on India through Persia and the conquered Dutch colonial empire were so effectively check-mated by British maritime strength. He talked with Napoleon, or, rather, was violently questioned by him, about the same projects at St. Helena in 1816. He was at once the pioneer of Britain's great commercial development east of India and, in some sort, a personification of the colonial creeds of Wilberforce and Burke. In his resilience under official reproof, the destruction of his plans and his achievements, shattered health, the loss of a wife and two families, he is about as good an example as can be got in the early nineteenth century of the men whose zeal so often outstripped that of their governments in spreading the red ink on the map of the world.

Professor Coupland's biographical sketch supplants two earlier ones which are now out of print. It is not so complete a biography as his *Wilberforce*, but it is vigorous and vivid. Raffles is treated in his own background without any attempt to evaluate his career by twentieth century criteria of imperialism. Professor Coupland's own attitude is that of the English Liberal imperialist, a type of critic not yet very evident among the controversialists of imperialism in the United States. It is the Liberal compromise with the existence of an empire and will explain what to an American critic of imperialism might seem to be complacency. Any English Tory would agree in affirming that it is anything but that.

Columbia University.

BARTLET BRENNER.

Readings in Modern European History. By Hutton Webster. D. C. Heath & Company, New York, 1926. 542 pp.

Here is a book that deserves a prominent place on the history shelf of any school library. There is a world of information included in these pages. Beginning with the Civil War against the Stuarts in England, the author brings us to the conclusion of the World War and the signing of

the Treaty of Versailles.

At the beginning of each chapter the author gives a brief, succinct, biographical sketch of the person from whose work he is quoting. In every instance more than one excerpt is given; in fact, there are generally three or four. The purpose of this is not only to acquaint the student with content, but to familiarize him with the style of the writer. Even the dullest student will find something to interest and fascinate him in these varied topics.

Professor Webster has gone out of his way to make his book not only a veritable storehouse of information, but to make it attractive and usable for the student. He has devoted four separate chapters on what in a sense is strictly American history, i. e., "The Pilgrim Fathers," "The Autobiography of Franklin," "Burke's Defense," and "Washington's Farewell Address." However, the author has been guilty of one important omission. He has not sufficiently stressed the Industrial Revolution or its efforts. While that is the only defect the reviewer finds in the volume, it is nevertheless a serious one.

But despite this omission the work on the whole is one to be recommended highly. Students in the high schools are interested in the personal side of history. When they see history in its sources they feel that history is more vital, more stimulating. A book of this type will tend to increase that interest. The student will feel that he is seeing history in the making. He will be reading "Current Events," but these events will have the reverence of age behind them.

MICHAEL GRUBNICK.

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Book Notes

The movement of a small but determined group to study politics scientifically and render the term political science something more than a forlorn hope or a mocking boast is yet young, but it is already bringing forth its fruits. Two, James K. Pollock's *Party Campaign Funds* (Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1926. 296 pp.) and Carroll H. Wooddy's *The Chicago Primary of 1926* (University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1926. 306 pp.) are worthy of careful attention. Both are doctoral dissertations (Harvard and Chicago, respectively), but that should not detract from their merit. It is unfortunate that Pollock had completed his work before the more recent revelations from the Pennsylvania and Illinois primaries. Wooddy is now in Europe and likewise missed the November sequel to his enterprise. But both are creditable, realistic efforts and, one may add, readable. The study of political finances is an almost impossible task. Dr. Pollock wrestled with it manfully, but he admits in his closing chapters that federal legislation has thus far been "innocuous and of little value," and that despite the vast amount of state legislation "publicity of campaign funds has not been brought about." The author has ploughed through newspapers and congressional investigations and trotted back and forth across the country poking into filed statements, but the chief merit of the book is his painstaking summary of state corrupt practice legislation. Possibly a less ambitious enterprise, such as limiting the study to amounts raised or sources, or purposes for which money is spent, would have been productive of more noteworthy results. Dr. Wooddy, on the other hand, had a more compact problem, and he has handled it with skill and understanding. It is descriptive political history, but of the very best sort. The one chapter which is called "An Analytical Survey" might well have been expanded. Indeed, the chief criticism which the new scientists of politics might fairly make of the author is the lack of statistical method in his treatment. His lone map of vote would have been much better if expressed in terms of percentages, rather than party carrying. The book, however, is keen and one of the best studies of the primary in action that has yet been made. These two books are good books, though not great. It is in sound monographic work of this sort that a sound basis is being laid for treatises of broader scope.—JOSEPH D. MCGOLDRICK.

Those interested in the newer history, as well as in the history of education, will welcome Professor Lewis Flint Anderson's *History of Manual and Industrial School Education* (D. Appleton and Company, New York, 1926. xi, 251 pp.). Within brief compass the author traces the main outlines of the industrial education movement and its influence from its beginning to the present. The volume is divided into two parts. Part I surveys the development of manual and industrial education in Europe. It includes the schemes for industrial education in Utopian commonwealths of Bacon, Campanella, and others, the seventeenth-century theorizing about industrial education, an account of the pioneer industrial schools, and the influence of Rousseau and the other eighteenth-century naturalistic philosophers of the Industrial Revolution on industrial education. Part II sketches the history of industrial education in the United States. The first chapter in this part is devoted to the period before the Civil War. The remaining chapters discuss, respectively, the introduction of industrial education into the American common school, experimentation in hand training, the development of vocational industrial education, and more recent developments. The author has incorporated considerable source material in the text. Not only are chapter bibliographies appended, but footnote references add to the value of this scholarly contribution.

Chickens and Vegetables Incorporated, by Samuel Emory (New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1926. 104 pp.), is a story for boys. A group of boys formed a corporation to deal in chickens and vegetables, carried on the business for some time as a stock company, followed the essential rules of large business, and brought it into successful operation. The story is told with a good deal of humor and its author teaches as much sound elementary economics as can be put into a small book of this kind. Teachers of elementary economics in the schools will find it a useful bit of reading. The elements of political business relations are not lacking, for both the labor leader and the political demagogue are introduced to the reader.—EDGAR DAWSON.

To survey within the covers of a single volume the whole range of invention from earliest times to the present is, to say the least, a bold undertaking. Yet this is the task which A. Frederick Collins has essayed to perform in his book entitled *A Bird's-Eye View of Invention* (Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, 1926. vi, 313 pp.). While, as might be expected, the book is little more than a summary, it is a most valuable one, for within brief compass are recorded in interesting manner the story of how mankind has progressed, not only in his ability to care for his physical needs, but also how he has devised instruments to satisfy his aesthetic and intellectual desires. The first of the nineteen chapters of the book shows how man devised instruments of measurement, such as the sundial, the hourglass, etc. It is followed by informing chapters on business machines, woodworking and metalworking tools and machinery, farm implements and power generators and their application to transportation. These in turn are followed by accounts of the invention of paper and printing, textile machines and processes, stone, pottery and glassworking, arms, and musical and optical instruments. There are also interesting chapters on electricity, the telegraph and telephone, and the application of chemistry to industry. Numerous illustrations accompany the text. Every school library should have a copy of this book.

When one who once was a national official of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and who now is an employer in a trade closely related to the one over which that union claims jurisdiction undertakes to write a book about unionism in the garment trade the result scarcely can be expected to be a detached appraisal of the situation. *Bolshevism in American Labor Unions—A Plea for Constructive Unionism*, by John A. Dyche (Boni & Liveright, New York, 1926. xiv, 224 pp. \$2.00), bears

thick on its pages the marks of bias and, at times, even of spleen. The book includes much less than its title insinuates. The author deals with radicalism in a single union—the organization above mentioned—of which Mr. Dyche was general secretary for ten years. He subjects to vigorous attack the present management and policies of the organization. Curiously, too, the attack upon the right-wing group at present in administrative control is scarcely less severe than that upon the communistic left wing. He advocates the setting up of a new, conservative administration, which shall co-operate loyally with a strongly organized employers' association and which shall commit itself to a program involving (1) the extermination of the sub-manufacturing system and (2) the establishment of a joint board of labor standards.

There is rather general agreement that the teaching of American constitutional law to undergraduates in American colleges has left much to be desired. The tendency appears to be toward the case book method, but this cannot supply the place of constitutional history for which at present there is no satisfactory text. Dean Charles E. Martin, of the University of Washington, in his *Introduction to the Study of the American Constitution* (Oxford University Press, 1926. lvi, 349 pp.) aims for a middle ground. His book, in no sense a case book, though containing over fifty brief but satisfactory digests and about 100 pages of appendices, is closer to primary sources than anything yet in the field. The whole arrangement is rather novel. Parts I and II deal with constitutional history with thirty-six topical chapters, arrangement chronologically. Part III, "The Spirit of the American Constitution," is a rather anomalous digest treatment of provisions not previously covered, but most of the case titles are omitted. It contains, however, a good short chapter on our foreign relations. The book accomplishes what the author set out to do, except that most teachers would prefer to have the miscellany of Part III worked into the previous part. The pious platitudes that fill the preface have not impaired the contents of the volume.—J. D. M.

Those who read William English Walling's *American Labor and American Democracy* (Harper and Brothers, New York and London, 1926. Vol. I, 233 pp.; Vol. II, 184 pp.) ought to have a very clear conception of the rôle of American organized labor in American life during the last half century. Bound together within the covers of a single book, these two volumes really supplement each other. The first traces in considerable detail the political policies and methods which labor has employed, especially during the last twenty-five years. The author shows that both the economic program and the political platform of American labor were the natural outgrowths of American democracy and American economic conditions. Politically, organized labor in the United States has for the most part followed a non-partisan policy. Wherever and whenever possible, it has co-operated politically with other progressive groups, especially progressive farm organizations. In chapters ten and eleven of volume one, which outline labor's platform, we get a pretty succinct notion of what labor would accomplish in a political way. Both of these chapters are especially informing and thought-provoking. Volume two outlines what American labor believes must be the changes effected in the administration of industry before labor can reach its maximum efficiency and industry its maximum output. It also outlines a new economic program in government, which labor holds is just as necessary as administrative industrial reforms. In this connection it is interesting to note that labor maintains that government must be controlled in the main by economic organizations, rather than by political parties, and that governmental decentralization must be fostered and accelerated along economic lines. The author has drawn heavily on source material, much of which is incorporated in the text. The book is especially commended to all who believe that our present politico-economic society is permanent and unchanging.

Books on History and Government Published in the United States from Nov. 27 to Dec. 25, 1926

LISTED BY CHARLES A. COULOMB, PH.D.

AMERICAN HISTORY

- Bassett, John S. Expansion and reform, 1889-1926. [A fourth volume in the Epochs of American History series.] N. Y.: Longmans. 373 pp. \$1.50.
- Benson, Adolph B. Sweden and the American Revolution. New Haven, Conn. [Mils Sahlin, Box 1068, Yale Station.] 228 pp. (13 p. bibl.). \$3.00.
- Carter, Charles F. When railroads were new. N. Y.: Simmons-Boardman. 338 pp. \$3.00.
- Chamber of Commerce, compiler. New Rochelle [N. Y.], the city of the Huguenots. New Rochelle, N. Y.: City of New Rochelle.
- Cowan, Lucy M. D. Revolutionary soldiers of Warren County, Penna. [Warren, Pa.: Mrs. D. C. Schuler, Box 604.] 97 pp. \$3.50.
- Heathcote, Charles W. History of Chester Co., Pa. West Chester, Pa.: H. F. Temple. 137 pp.
- Knowles, David. The American Civil War. N. Y.: Oxford Univ. Press. 236 pp. \$3.00.
- Lathrop, Elise. Early American inns and taverns. N. Y.: McBride. 386 pp. \$5.00.
- Lauck, William J. Political and industrial democracy, 1776-1926. N. Y.: Funk and Wagnalls. 384 pp. \$2.00.
- Peters, J. T., and Carden, H. B. History of Fayette County, Va. Charleston, W. Va.: Jarrett Pr. Co. 772 pp.
- Smith, Presley A. L. Boyhood memories of Fauquier [County, Va.]. Richmond, Va.: Old Dominion Press. 163 pp. \$2.00.
- Swaney, Charles B. Episcopal Methodism and slavery, with sidelights on ecclesiastical politics. Boston: Badger. 356 pp. \$2.00.
- Taylor, Rosser H. Slaveholding in North Carolina. Chapel Hill, N. C.: Univ. of N. C. Press. 103 pp. (4 p. bibl.).

ANCIENT HISTORY

- Crum, W. E., and others. The monastery of Epiphanius at Thebes; 2 vols. N. Y.: Metropolitan Museum. 323, 402 pp. \$12.00.
- Dill, Sir Samuel. Roman society in Gaul in the Merovingian age. N. Y.: Macmillan. 379 pp. \$7.50.
- Lucas, A. Ancient Egyptian materials. N. Y.: Longmans. 250 pp. \$2.75.
- Poland, F., and others. The culture of ancient Greece and Rome. Boston: Little, Brown. 334 pp. (3 p. bibl.). \$6.00.

ENGLISH HISTORY

- Curtis, Edward E. The organization of the British army in the American Revolution. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press. 234 pp. (22 p. bibl.). \$2.50.
- Davies, Samuel. The military glory of Great Britain. Tarrytown, N. Y.: Wm. Abbott. 50 pp. \$4.50.
- Laprade, William T. British history for American students. N. Y.: Macmillan. 930 pp. \$4.25.
- LeConteur, John D. English medieval painted glass. N. Y.: Macmillan. 200 pp. \$3.50.
- Morgan, William T. A guide to the study of English history. N. Y.: Knopf. 237 pp. \$1.75.
- Tuberville, A. S. English men and manners in the eighteenth century. N. Y.: Oxford Univ. Press. 556 pp. \$4.00.

EUROPEAN HISTORY

- Ketelbey, D. M., editor. Readings from the great historians [Europe from the fall of Rome to the French Revolution]. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 438 pp. \$2.00.
- Pergler, Charles. America in the struggle for Czechoslovak independence. Phila.: Dorrance. 113 pp. \$1.75.
- Tupper, Frederick. Types of society in medieval literature. N. Y.: Holt. 174 pp. \$1.50.
- Webster, Hutton. Readings in modern European history. N. Y.: Heath. 533 pp. \$2.00.

THE WORLD WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION

- Barnes, Harry E., and Schmitt, B. E. Recent disclosures concerning the World War. Chicago: Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, 140 S. Dearborn St. 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Fortescue, Sir Seymour J. The writing of history. N. Y.: Longmans. 74 pp. \$1.00.
- Hankins, Frank H. The racial basis of civilization. N. Y.: Knopf. 394 pp. \$3.25.

BIOGRAPHY

- White, Stewart E. Daniel Boone, Wilderness Scout. Boston: Allyn & Bacon. 331 pp. 80 cents.
- Bassett, Sara W. The story of Columbus. Phila.: Penn Pub. Co. 221 pp. \$1.50.
- Cotton, Edward H. The life of Charles W. Eliot. Boston: Small, Maynard. 435 pp. \$3.00.
- Leslie, Shane. George the Fourth. Boston: Little, Brown. 209 pp. \$4.00.
- Brewster, E. H. The life of Gotama, the Buddha. N. Y.: Dutton. 261 pp. \$4.00.
- Hastings, George E. The life and works of Francis Hopkinson. Chicago: Univ. of Chic. Press. 527 pp. (16 p. bibl.). \$4.00.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

- Arbitration and the United States. Boston: World Peace Foundation. 10 cents.
- Bolles, Stephen. The American struggle for peace. Janesville, Wis.: Gazette Pr. Co. 31 pp.
- Hoag, C. G., and Hallett, G. H. Proportional representation. N. Y.: Macmillan. 566 pp. (4 p. bibl.). \$5.00.
- Lenin, Nikolai. Imperialism; the state and revolution. N. Y.: Vanguard Press. 231 pp. 50 cents.
- Phillips, D. E., and Newlon, Jesse H. The new social civics. Chicago: Rand McNally. 545 pp. (16 p. bibl.). \$1.50.
- Roberts, Penfield. An introduction to American politics. N. Y.: Harcourt. 233 pp. \$1.50.
- Simon, E. D. A city council from within [Local government of Manchester, England]. N. Y.: Longmans. 266 pp. \$3.00.

Historical Articles in Current Periodicals

COMPILED BY LEO F. STOCK, PH.D.

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL

- War and History. Dana C. Munro. (*American Historical Review*, January). Presidential address of the American Historical Association.
- History and Sociology: a Comparison of their Methods. Isabella C. McLaughlin (*American Journal of Sociology*, November).
- The International Union of Academies and the American Council of Learned Societies. Waldo G. Leland (*Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, November).
- The Need for Co-operative Bibliography. James A. Robertson (*Hispanic American Historical Review*, November).
- The Historical Character of the Exodus. Harold M. Wiener (*Ancient Egypt*, December).
- Roman Historiography before Caesar. Tenney Frank (*American Historical Review*, January).
- The Date of Composition of Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Historia*: New Manuscript Evidence. Acton Griscom (*Speculum*, April).
- Medieval Gloom and Medieval Uniformity. Edward K. Rind (*Speculum*, July).
- The Medieval Conception of Kingship and Some of Its Limitations as Developed in the *Politicatus* of John of Salisbury. John Dickinson (*Speculum*, July).

- Relations of the Inquisition to Peter of Abano and Cecco D'Ascoli. Lynn Thorndike (*Speculum*, July).
 The Growth of Internationalism in France. Edith M. Pye (*Contemporary Review*, January).
 Napoleon's Youngest Marshal: a Centenary. Percy C. Standing (*Contemporary Review*, January). Louis-Gabriel Suchet.
 Philip Burlamachi: a Financier of the Thirty Years' War. A. V. Judges (*Economica*, November).
 Land Reform in Czecho-Slovakia. Christopher Turnor (*Contemporary Review*, January).
 The Congress of Bolivar. Harry T. Collings (*Hispanic American Historical Review*, November).
 The Pan-American Centennial Congress. N. Andrew N. Clevin (*Hispanic American Historical Review*, November).

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

- Augustine's Journey from Rome to Richborough. Albert S. Cook (*Speculum*, October).
 The Control of English Episcopal Elections in the Thirteenth Century. Alfred H. Sweet (*Catholic Historical Review*, January).
 Inland Transportation in England during the Fourteenth Century. James F. Willard (*Speculum*, October).
 Anglo-French Diplomatic Relations, 1558-1603. F. J. Weaver (*Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, November).
 Contemporary English Printed Sources for the Thirty Years' War. Elmer A. Beller (*American Historical Review*, January).
 Great Britain and the Persian Gulf (continued). Guy Coleridge (*Nineteenth Century*, December).
 The Anglo-American Conference of Historians, 1926. (*Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, November).
 The First Bank in Western Canada. R. L. Reid (*Canadian Historical Review*, December).
 The Confederate Council of Trade. Norman McL. Rogers (*Canadian Historical Review*, December).
 The Career of Joseph Willcocks. A. H. U. Colquhoun (*Canadian Historical Review*, December). A member of the Upper Canadian legislature who accepted an American commission during the War of 1812.
 The Alleged Frankish Protectorate in Palestine. Einar Joranson (*American Historical Review*, January).
 Lord Cromer in Egypt and After. J. E. Marshall (*English Review*, December).

GREAT WAR AND ITS PROBLEMS

- Decisive Operations Prepared by the Allies for November 14, 1918. Raoul Hoff (*Coast Artillery Journal*, December).
 New Mexico in the Great War (continued). Paul A. F. Walter, Ashley Pind, Edgar L. Hewett (*New Mexico Historical Review*, January).
 Alsace in Transition. Robert Donald (*Contemporary Review*, January).
 The Last Stages of Reconstruction in Belgium. Emile Cammaerts (*Contemporary Review*, January).

UNITED STATES AND DEPENDENCIES

- Agricultural Crises: a Neglected Chapter in American Economic History. A. H. Cole (*American Economic Review*, December).
 Real Hacienda in New Spain under the First Viceroy. Arthur S. Aiton (*Hispanic American Historical Review*, November).
 In Santa Fe during Mexican Régime. Benjamin M. Read (*New Mexico Historical Review*, January).
 Music Teaching in New Mexico in the Seventeenth Century. Lota M. Spell (*New Mexico Historical Review*, January).
 The Founding of New Mexico (continued). G. P. Hammond (*New Mexico Historical Review*, January).
 Imprisonment for Debt in Colonial Virginia. F. H. (*Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, January).
 Colonial Trade and Commerce, 1733-1774. Francis B. C. Bradlee (*Historical Collections of the Essex Institute*, January).
 "Braddock's Defeat," 1755. A. G. Bradley (*National Review*, December).
 Early Science in Pennsylvania. Edgar F. Smith (*Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, January).
 The Service of Marblehead to the United States Navy. Capt. Thomas G. Frothingham (*U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings*, December). "The Birth of the United States Navy."
 Colonel John Armstrong's Expedition against Kittanning. John S. Fisher (*Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, January).
 Kosciuszko: a Lithuanian. Joseph B. Konciewicz (*Commonwealth*, December 29).
 The Daniel Boone Myth. Clarence W. Alvord (*Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, April-July).
 The Constitution and the Freedom of Education. Leo F. Stock (*Catholic Educational Review*, December).
 The Background of Washington's Foreign Policy. Samuel F. Bemis (*Yale Review*, January).
 Jefferson, Hamilton, and American Democracy. Herman Finer (*Economica*, November).
 The Muscle Shoals Speculation, 1783-1789. A. P. Whitaker (*Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, December).
 Wages, Risk, and Profits in the Whaling Industry. E. P. Hohman (*Quarterly Journal of Economics*, August).
 The Effect of the Cotton Gin upon the Politics of the United States from 1787 to 1857. W. C. Saylor (*Mechanical Engineering*, December).
 How Maryland Became a Sovereign State. William I. Marbury (*Maryland Historical Magazine*, December).
 Early Library Development in New York State, 1800-1900. I. George W. Cole (*Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, November).
 Eulogy on Henry Clay. Alfonso Robledo (*Hispanic American Historical Review*, November). Address before Congress of Panama, June, 1926.
 Pioneer Presbyterianism in Indiana. James A. Woodburn (*Indiana Magazine of History*, December).
 Agricultural Co-operation in Wisconsin. Frank G. Swoboda (*Wisconsin Magazine of History*, December).
 The History and Development of the Telephone in Wisconsin. Harry Barsantee (*Wisconsin Magazine of History*, December).
 Genesis of Wisconsin's Free High School System. Joseph Schafer (*Wisconsin Magazine of History*, December).
 The Railroads and Frontier Populism. Hallie Farmer (*Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, December).
 The Political Influences of an Interoceanic Canal, 1826-1926. William W. Pierson, Jr. (*Hispanic American Historical Review*, November).
 A Journey Across Oklahoma Ninety Years Ago. W. B. Morrison (*Chronicles of Oklahoma*, December).
 Making Amendments in the Fifties: the Story of New York Factions and the Buchanan Managers at Cincinnati, 1856. Philip Auchampaugh (*Quarterly Journal of the New York State Historical Association*, October).
 First Oklahoma Oil Was Produced in 1859. Muriel H. Wright (*Chronicles of Oklahoma*, December).
 Historic Ships of the Navy (continued). Robert W. Nesser (*U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings*, December).
 The Federal Government and Confederate Cotton. A. Sel-
 low Roberts (*American Historical Review*, January).
 Blockade Running during the Civil War (continued). Francis B. C. Bradlee (*Historical Collections of the Essex Institute*, January).
 Lincoln and Meade after Gettysburg. George H. Thacher (*American Historical Review*, January).
 The Colonization Work of the Northern Pacific Railroad. James B. Hedges (*Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, December).
 The Belknap Impeachment Trial. Robert Wild (*Wisconsin Magazine of History*, December).
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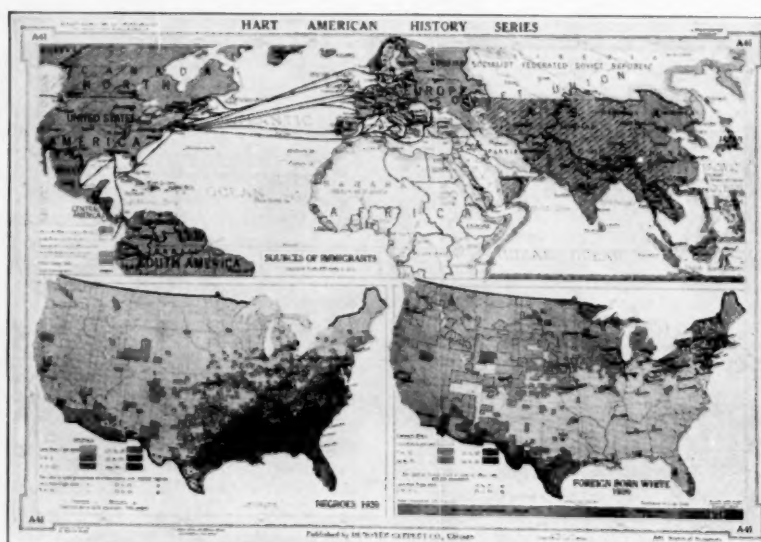
Edited by Albert Bushnell Hart in collaboration with David Maydole Matteson

UPPER PART

Quota Areas and
Lines of Immigration
Non-Quota Areas
Official Barred
Zone
Exclusion Areas

LOWER LEFT

Distribution of
Negro population
with Urban phases
Distribution of
Orientals
Mexicans



Map A41 Sources of Immigrants; the Negro and Foreign Born Populations

LOWER RIGHT

Distribution of
Foreign Born
Whites with Urban
phases

THE GRAPH

Proportions, in our
total population, of
Native white of
native parents
Indians, Orientals
Negroes
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